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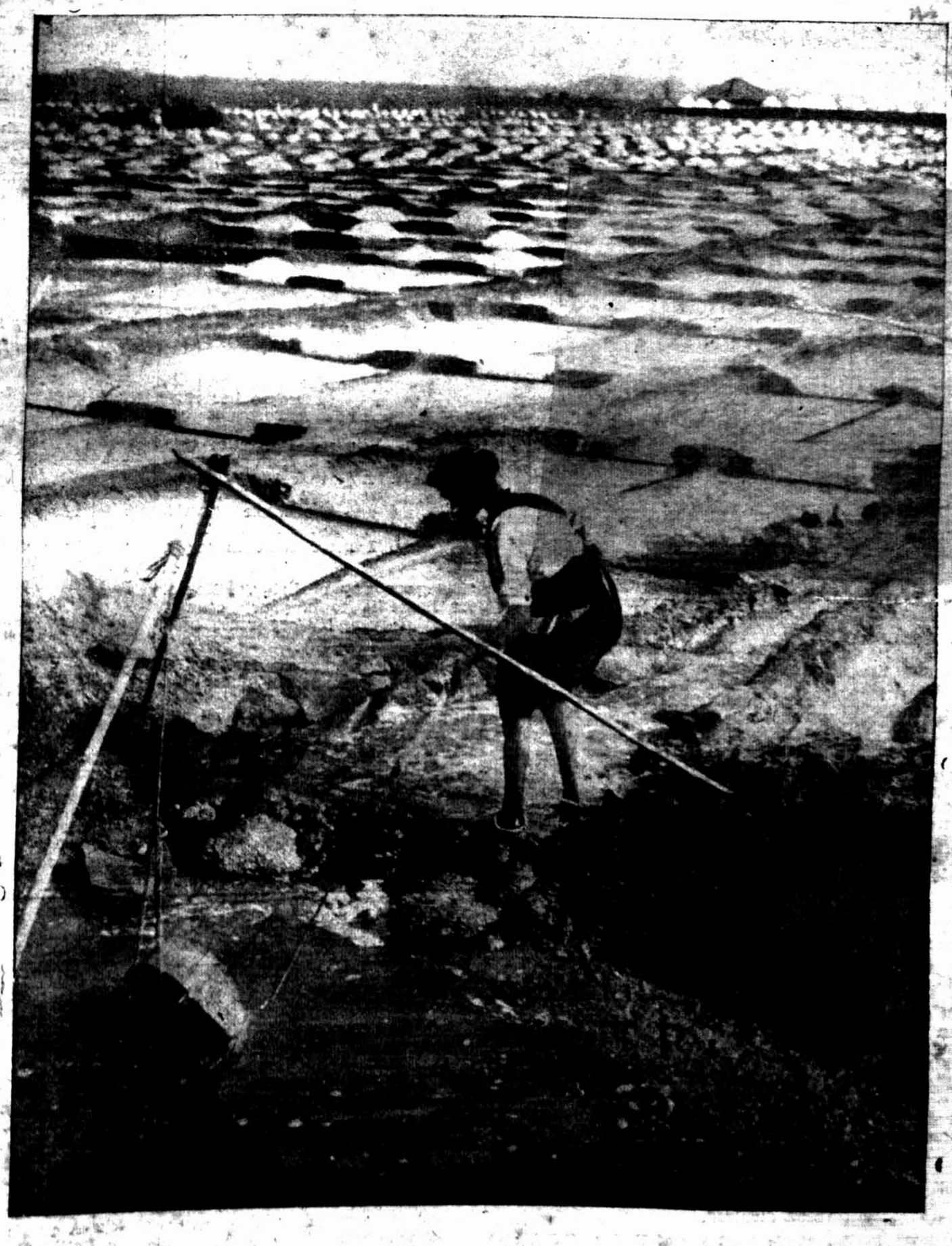
SALT PAN



Photo—B. F. Ferreira

EUROPE'S POPULATION PROBLEM

(See Page 3)

Sweethearts Once A Year

By JULIAN ROBERTS

Roger Harrison steered Ann through the small swinging doors of the Moulin Noir, and the head waiter led them to a table gay with the roses Roger had sent round half-an-hour before.

"Extravagant, as ever, Roger," said Ann with a smile.

"And you're looking lovely, as ever," he replied.

"Nice of you, Roger. And it seems ever. You're getting quite a big boy now, my dear."

"Forty-six. And you're...."

"Don't tell me, for mercy's sake! But it's wonderful to be happy, darling, always happy. And to think, if only you had let me, I might have married you!"

"Don't let the tears spoil the appetite, Ann. No cocktail, as ever? But I suppose you'd still like some smoked salmon, with a 'meuniere' to follow? And a duckling 'a-la presse', your favourite dish. Which wine, Ann."

"You know, Roger; you remember everything."

"Night of memories, March the twelfth. Dedicated to the days that never were. Sentiment's evening out. I love it, Ann. I'm as soft as you are, every bit. Softer, I dare say, so don't look as though you were going to cry. I can't help mocking a little. Hard-boiled egg tells all his troubles to mother of six, and...."

"Only two, darling, please! And how many chicks has the hard-boiled egg succeeded in ...."

"Well, there's still Helen. Helen, nineteen and difficult. Ann, I didn't know women could be so difficult."

"You ought to know, Roger. You've specialised in the difficult ones. I suppose that's what has kept you so young, and so....and so enthusiastic."

"About as ethusiastic as a giraffe with mumps. Since I broke with Stephanie I've scarcely even thought of marrying a third time. Are your children difficult, Ann?"

"They're not old enough to be difficult yet. And they've been lucky. At least, they've had two parents to bring them up not merely an indulgent father, an occasional stepmother and a few vague rumours. Though you're too nice, Roger, to have worried Helen with the rumours. And don't suppose she saw very much of the steps. Poor Helen, I actually did cry (for you, not for her) when her mother died, and I very nearly threw up everything and married you after all."

"Let's" said Roger.

"You know you're safe now, my pet. I wouldn't leave Vincent for anything."

"Ann, I wonder what would have happened if we had married years and years and years ago, when we were only kids."

"Just what you said would have happened. You were always a wise old bird. And we were so poor, and so young, and so ambitious. We wanted our careers, and we've had them, and we're happy, though we haven't had each other, except these anniversaries of March the twelfth. March the twelfth, the day we said good-bye, the day my heart nearly broke, Roger. And we haven't missed a single anniversary, in the same old place, with the same old food, more or less, and the same old paper on the wall. Roger, if a bomb had dropped on this Soho joint I'd have come here with a Thermos and a sandwich."

"And our photographs would have been in the papers. 'Idyll in the Rubble,' and all that. Somebody might have written a song about it, gossip-writers would have had a gay time, and old hags would have said, 'There, that man again!' Better as it is, Ann, my love."

"Everything is better as it is.... perhaps. But Roger, why, why did you give up writing? Just three or four books, and you were making quite a name. I was so proud of you, Roger. And then you came into all that money—and no more books. in a way, you sacrificed me for just those three or four books."

"In a way", said Roger, "I did.'

"I want you to stay a little longer and meet Father", she said: "He's not a bad old fish."

"It was for our careers that we went different ways, and your career was over so soon, Roger! Yet you were always a worker, and I can't understand you not writing. Oh, I know you do a few articles, but no books, Roger, no books. You could have been one of our biggest novelists. With your knowledge of women you could have wiped the floor with ...."

"No names, Ann, please!" cried Roger in mock horror. "Careless talk, enemy ears...."

"What enemy ears would be in this place, I'd like to know! But all right; take——, for example". She spread her hands apart like a woman holding wool. "The best we've got, and he sells by the forty thousand. But he wouldn't have been on the map if Roger Harrison had done his stuff."

"He's just a vulgar, sentimental, meretricious busybody playing with the inanities of what he likes to think is the social world."

"Oh, nonsense, Roger! And you must have said that before to have it so pat. You know very well the man can write and that his sense of character is grand. Don't be jealous just because you are not competing. It's good stuff, and he's entitled to his success, is John Armitage. Oh, well, the name just slipped out. But good as it is, there's nothing in it which you mightn't have done every bit as well, if it hadn't been for that cursed money. You've never told me how you came into it, Roger; there was no suspicion of money when we were sweethearts, dear."

"Secret, Ann. And we're sweethearts still."

"I know, darling. Immaculate sweethearts, make-believe sweethearts, and once a year our tryst." Her hand slipped into his. "Oh, darling, I do love it so, all the make-believe, all the sweet memories."

Roger stubbed out his cigarette into his empty coffee cup, and lit another. Then he turned to her with rather a shy smile and sought her hand again.

"Ann, dearest," he said. "I've only kept one thing back from you all these years. And that wasn't a secret just between you and me, but between me and the whole world. About that money, Ann. There wasn't any. I never came in for a penny."

"But your way of living, Roger! Your house in town, your country place, your wives! They must have cost you thousands!"

"I made it all. Every farthing, I made it all. I made it under the name of John Armitage."

"Roger! But why... why all the secrecy?"

"Because at the beginning I was afraid, Ann. Afraid of how the stuff would go, afraid of the critics, afraid of failure. And then, when it was all such a success I was afraid of them, my—er—households, wanting ever more and more to shine in the limelight and keep the guinea-pig ever harder at work. Pseudonymity suited me down to the ground. Three months' hard labour down at Westerdene, and the rest of the year to myself."

"Oh, I'm so proud of you, Roger! And so glad I've always known there was only one man who could be so good as John Armitage. What a story I shall be able to tell..."

"You must tell no one, Ann."

"...my grandchildren. You won't mind by then, Roger. Our last toast to-night, darling—To the next March the twelfth, and may it be peace-time!"

He raised his glass of vicious port and winced at the roughness of it. "To the next March the twelfth, and may a rocket never hit this dear, dirty old coffee shop. Ann, we ought to be ashamed of ourselves, playing whimsy like this."

"But we aren't ashamed of ourselves, are we, darling? The dear old Moulin Noir, which, when we could rake up five bob between us, we thought the gayest spot in town. And wine, Roger, always wine, the worst vin ordinaire in London, all in the five bob with the soup and the fish and the soft Swiss cheese in silver paper, and the grubby tablecloth. Nothing's altered, except there is no Swiss cheese and the funny old waiters have different faces. But their suits are the same; I can tell by the stains."

He grinned, and signalled for the bill. Old Victor, who had been there for eight years, shuffled over with it. He knew what was coming; a pound note, and the bill would scarcely be the half of it. Victor also looked forward to March the twelfth.

"I trust everything was to your liking, sir?" he bowed.

"Perfect, thank you. Except perhaps the 'caneton a la presse' could have been a trifle less..."

"The 'caneton a la presse'? Ah, I understand! Monsieur will have his little joke. Oh, thank you, sir, thank you very much! Good night, Madame; Good night Monsieur and thank you very much! Caneton a la presse," he chuckled to himself, "in a dump like this!"

Roger led Ann out into the darkness of war-time. He stopped a taxi, and gave the driver her address. The pilgrimage to the past was over. He strolled homewards along Piccadilly, thoughtful and content.

* * *

Helen switched off the radio and poured her boy friend out another drink.

"It's been a wizard evening," she said. "Perfectly smashing. You and I can step along together absolutely just so, and how, Bertram! I want you to stay a little longer and meet Father. It's getting on for twelve so he won't be long. Early bird, Pop. Now don't be all hoo-hah, Bertram; there's nothing to be windy about! He's not a bad old fish, even if he is a bit dim at times. The trouble is he doesn't know anything about women. Just can't understand 'em; just can't get into their skins, so to speak. And he won't trouble to learn. Why, I can't get him to read even a line of John Armitage, for example."

She heard Roger's latchkey in the door.

'BIGGEST SINGLE WAR-WINNING FACTOR'

COURTENAY EDWARDS

One of the most fascinating secrets of the war—how Radar (or radiolocation) enabled R.A.F. fighters to locate and engage German bombers in the night skies -has been told at last.

But the first news of it came not from Britain but from an aviation journal in the United States. Thus once again America has been privileged by the inconsistencies of censorship to reveal to the world a British discovery, developed by British scientists and engineers, into the biggest single war-winning factor produced for many years.

The story of how night fighters—Mosquitos and other types—were guided into making "kills" against enemy planes falls into two parts. First comes the Ground Control of Interception—more familiarly known in the R.A.F. as G.C.I. GCI stations have a highly sensitive Radar search equipment, which indicates any aircraft within range as a point of light on a fluorescent screen. The R.A.F. knows these sharp pinpoints of light as "blips". The Americans call them "pips".

From their position on the screen a G.C.I. controller can accurately gauge the position of all aircraft within range and can direct his night fighters to the vicinity of enemy bombers. He gives directions to fighter pilots by talking to them direct over radio telephone.

At the second stage in the operation comes the A.I. (airborne interception) equipment. This is fitted inside the plane. Once fighters have been guided by the G.C.I. sufficiently near a raider, his A.I. equipment then comes into operation. The fact that compact Radar sets have been devised for use in the cramped cockpits of night fighters has never previously been divulged.

This joint use of Radar—G.C.I. and A.I.—can be said to have reduced the Luftwaffe night bomber force to impotence. When the Germans sent over flying bombs as a substitute, yet another form of Radar was used for laying guns which brought down such a high percentage of V-1s. Radar devices used for this and other forms of artillery work are known as G.L. (gun-laying) sets.

The American journal goes so far as to say that Radar, first known in Britain as R.D.F. (radio direction finding) and later radiolocation, has so increased the effectiveness of the existing weapons—aeroplanes, tanks, ships and guns—"as to constitute them practically new weapons". Radar has added a notable collection of initial letters to wartime nomenclature.

There is the term B.T.O., for instance. It means "bombing through overcast" and it is Radar aid to navigation and target location that enabled the Anglo-American bomber fleets in round-the-clock raiding in all weathers to inflict damage on the German war machine; that, without Radar aid, would have been possible only with an air force several times as big.

The use of these Radar devices known in the R.A.F. as "magic eye" and by the Americans as "Mickey" was first successfully made by R. A. F.'s Pathfinders. In this connection, the American journal mentions the P.P.I. (plan position indicator), a Radar adaptation which it says has a circular map type "scope" or screen "which may be compared with charts as navigational aid". It 'picks up' coastlines, rivers, docks, ships, surfaced submarines and aeroplanes or other objects in its path.'

One day they will let us tell the story of the great part played in the Battle of the Atlantic by Radar-equipped patrol planes. Equipment specially adapted for this is known as A.S.V. (air to surface vessel) set. Its efficiency in searching out U-boats was one of the reasons the enemy developed the Schnorkel which enabled submarines to "breathe" without surfacing.

Radio Echo

The American journal from which I have been quoting pays this tribute to the use of the early warning Radar in the Battle of Britain. "Radar", it says "can detect high-flying aircraft from a considerable distance, allowing sufficient warning for planes to be scrambled for attack. A classic example of this is the Battle of Britain, in which the E.W.R. system enabled a few squadrons of Hurricanes and Spitfires to inflict such heavy losses on the Luftwaffe as to prohibit daylight attacks."

Radar is radio echo. In effect it produces the same result as a man who, shouting near a cliff, hears the echo of his voice. Radar stations send out short pulses of radio energy, a portion of which energy is reflected back by the objects in their path. The range of an aircraft is ascertained by measuring the time that elapses between the transmission of the pulse and the reception of its echo, which travels at the speed of light—186,000 miles per second.—"Daily Mail"

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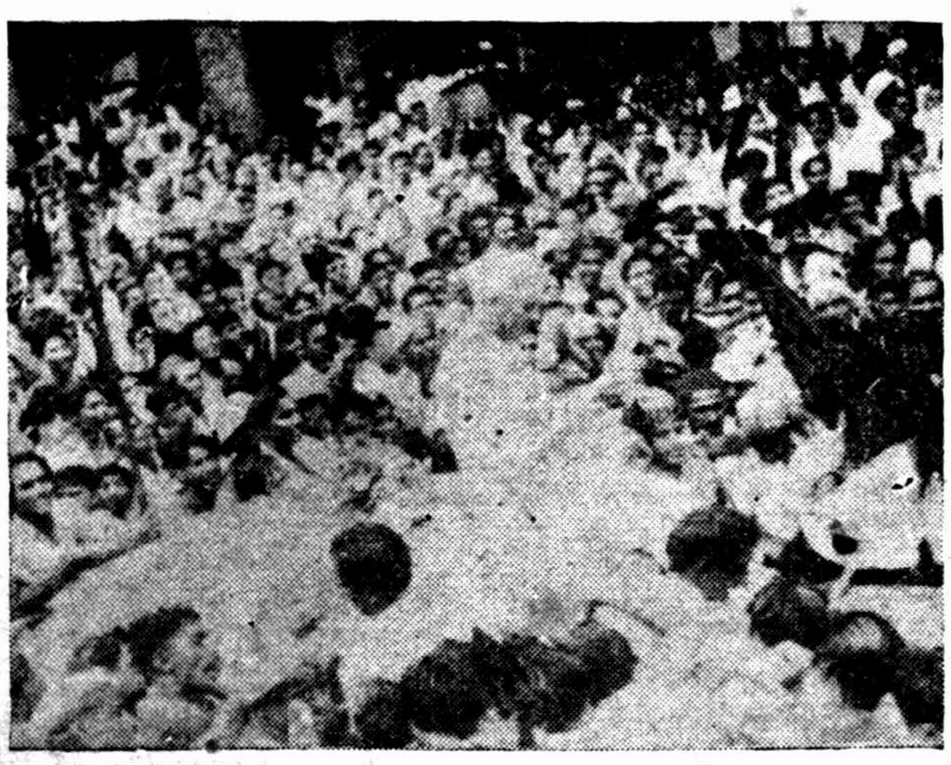
When Gandhiji arrived in Bombay, as usual he avoided the crowds and motored straight to his residence—Birla House...



But Nehru didn't. He is the man of the masses and seemed to be as glad to meet them as they were to seem him after three years. He rode on the roof of a Sedan car all the way from Victoria Terminus to Jinnah Hall in pouring rain and milling crowds receiving an ovation which Kings might envy.

The scholarly and retiring President Azad chose the 'via media'. Like Gandhiji he avoided the crowds but he accepted the people's homage—through their representatives at the Jinnah Hall.

Nation Welcomes Its Beloved Leaders

Congress Working Committee members snapped while arriving at Birla House for a meeting on Thursday last. From left to right are Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram and Sjt. Shankerrao Deo.

EUROPE'S POPULATION PROBLEM

When Britain Will Be The "Fifth Power"

By R. F. LAMBERT

When the Big Three discussed Europe's post-war frontiers at Yalta, their decisions were doubtless influenced by the fact that while the populations of some European countries are rapidly increasing, others will shortly decline. The distribution of Europe's inhabitants in 25 years' time will be very different from what it is now, and no peace settlement can succeed unless it takes this into consideration.

The probable future trend of population up to 1970 is outlined in a League of Nations publication entitled "The Future Population of Europe and the Soviet Union, and for an Englishman it makes disturbing reading. Today Britain with 47 million inhabitants has the third largest population in Europe. In 1970 this will have dropped to 43 millions, as against Italy's 49 millions. Poland, although with a smaller total population than Britain's, will have about three-quarters of a million more men of military age.

Effect Of Industrial Revolution

The authors base their predictions on methods that have proved successful in the past. When the Industrial Revolution started in Britain at the end of the last century, the population rose between ten and fifteen per cent each decade, largely owing to the sudden increase in the expectation of life. But as the death rate fell, so the birth rate fell also, and even more rapidly; now they are nearly the same. It is believed that England and Wales reach their population peak this year with 41.1 millions; by 1970 they will have only 37.1 millions. Scotland's population will increase till 1955, after which a decline will set in there also.

Because the Industrial Revolution started here, other countries have not reached such an advanced stage; but it is clear that they may be expected to follow the same lines. The most highly industrialized nations on the Continent (apart from Russia, whose case is peculiar) are France Germany, the Low Countries and the Baltic countries. All have populations that are rapidly stabilising or (in the case of France) actually falling.

The other countries are more backward. Albania, for example, still has her industrial revolution to come; the same is partly true of Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania and, to a lesser extent, of Spain, Portugal and Italy. The death rate in these countries is falling as a result of western methods of hygiene, while the birth rate remains high. As might be expected, their populations are rapidly increasing.

Between now and 1970 the population of north-western and central Europe is expected to drop from 236 to 225 millions; that of southern and eastern Europe to rise from 172 to 192 millions. The biggest increases will come in the most backward countries, many of which already have difficulty in feeding their people. Poland, for instance, is expected to have five million more inhabitants, and this will doubtless be taken into account when fixing her frontier with Germany

France And Germany

But a mere adjustment of frontiers will not solve the problem. If eastern Europe is to support an additional 20 millions, her economy will have to be radically altered. Already in countries such as Rumania farms have been split up to such an extent that the land will not support any more people, and the surplus have to find work in the towns. Vast new industries must be built up to provide employment for the extra millions, and it is to the west that their Governments will look for the plant and capital with which to get these industries going.

In the past, much of Europe's surplus population has emigrated overseas, but this outlet is now reduced. It is possible however, that there will be considerable migration from east to west within Europe itself. This had started in France before the war, although considerations of national prestige prevented it from developing to a large extent. But France's population is about to decline considerably, and she may decide to encourage immigration for her own security.

Germany's position is unusual, but Europe's peace-makers will certainly have no reason to provide her with extra territory to absorb an increasing population, as Hitler once demanded. When the Nazis took over in 1933 Germany's birth rate was 14.7 per thousand, one of the lowest in Europe. By 1940 the Nazis had raised this to 20 per thousand, largely by means of fuller employment, intensive propaganda and marriage loans. If this favourable trend continues, Germany's population will increase slightly till 1955 and then fall by 1970 to approximately the same figure as for 1940—about 70 millions. Since Germany's neighbours to the east will all have considerably larger populations by 1970, there is no conceivable reason why they should be expected to abandon an inch of territory.

It is possible that following defeat Germany's birth rate will drop suddenly, as it did after the last war. But the Nazis have done everything possible to keep it up, and until the end of 1942 they had considerable success. By 1970 Germany will still have the second largest population in Europe, and her position as regards France and Britain will be more favourable than it is now. There are many ways of preparing for the next war, and that of producing as many babies as possible is quite the most difficult to prevent.

Rise In Russia

But the country which is going to have the greatest alteration in population by 1970 is Russia; fortunately she has such a huge amount of land that she will have no difficulty in absorbing the extra millions. In 1939 Russia had 170 million inhabitants—twice as many as Germany and four times as many as France. By 1970 she is expected to have 250 millions, which will amount to more than half the number of inhabitants of all the rest of Europe combined.

So although our own population and those of our neighbours are due to decline, the problem confronting the Big Three is how to provide for the vastly increased numbers of people who will inhabit Europe in a few years' time. Only the boldest and most far-seeing arrangements will prevent fresh causes of unrest breaking out in Europe within less than a generation.

Are You As Honest As You Think You Are?

Here is a Quiz on entirely new lines, designed to discover whether you are as honest as you—probably quite honestly!—think yourself.

Do not answer all the questions, but start with Question 1, proceeding if your answer is "yes" to Question 2, if "no" to Question 3, and so on. The reply to your final question will indicate a letter of the alphabet, under the heading of which you will find a character analysis summing up your honesty, both moral and intellectual. Then try this test on your friends.

QUESTIONS

1. Do you, in discussion, feel obliged to raise any point that may occur to you if it is "against" the argument you are putting forward? (If "Yes", see Question 2 if "No" Question 3.)

2. Do you adopt the same standards of conduct in your business and your private life? ("Yes" Q. 4; No. Q. 5.)

3. It has been said that an Ambassador is one who is 'sent to lie abroad for the good of his country". Assuming this to be true, do you disapprove of the Ambassador's conduct? ("Yes" Q. 6; "No", Q. 7.)

4. Would you, when landing from a ship conceal small purchases you had made in order to avoid paying Customs duties? ("Yes", Q. 8; "No. Q. 9.)

5. If a woman friend asked your opinion of a hat she had just bought and you thought it ugly, would you say so? ("Yes" Q. 10; "No. Q. 11.)

6. When you hear expressed views with which you disagree do you ever pretend to agree for the sake of peace? (Yes Q-12 "No," Q13).

7. When you wish to avoid accepting an invitation do you ever plead a previous engagement when you are not actually engaged on the date in question? ("Yes", Q. 14; "No." Q 15.)

8. Would you unhesitatingly break off your engagement if you found you had ceased to care sufficiently for the man or woman concerned? ("Yes" see A "No" see B.)

9. Have you generally speaking, an admiration for men who have succeeded in Business? ("Yes", C; No. D.)

10. Do you keep full accounts of all your private expenditure? ("Yes," E; "No", F.)

11. If a shopkeeper mistakenly gives you too much change, do you always return the excess? ("Yes" G; "No," H.)

12. If you found a pound note on the pavement with no clue to its ownership, would you hand it over to the police? ("Yes" I; "No" J.)

13. Do you always count your change? ("Yes", K; "No," L.)

14. Do you disapprove of casual charity? ("Yes" M; "No", N.)

15. Is it your opinion that all conscientious objectors are necessarily cowards? ("Yes", O; "No," P.)

CHARACTER GUIDE

A

Apparently you are prepared to be entirely honest in everything that does not affect your own pocket. You would be perfectly fair in discussion, and you would unhesitatingly break off an engagement, whatever distress that might cause the other party to it. Yet you would save yourself a few shillings by concealing contraband goods! Your honesty is not of much worth if you are not prepared to pay for it.

B

You are honest enough in intention, but your honesty is not sufficient to nerve you to the performance of an unpleasant duty. You would not lie to win an argument, but you sometimes fail to take the straightforward path when you are in a difficult situation. It may be that what you think to be consideration for the feelings of others is really a weakness in your character.

C

If you have answered the question truthfully, you are as honest as any man or woman needs to be. In fact, your only danger lies is being perhaps a little too honest, or what the Scots call "unco guid". You are not obliged to help the other side in controversy. If you do it out of a sense of fairness, well and good but it may be that, like the Pharisee, you are anxious to make yourself out to be better than others.

D

You are an idealist, and you may for that very reason find some difficulty in your personal relationships. Without compromising one's principles it is possible to be tolerant of those who hold different views. Probably you are still young and have not yet fully learned the lessons of "give and take".

E

It appears that if you are to be honest, you prefer that it should be at other people's expense. Your intellectual honesty is undoubted—in fact, you carry it a little too far; it would have done no harm to praise the poor woman's hat! Are you perhaps too much concerned with the material things in life?

F

You seem to be endeavouring—apparently unsuccessfully — to make a clear-cut division between your business and your private life. It may be that a little more business method in your private affairs and a little more milk of human kindness in your business would help. I doubt if you criticise a woman's hat if the woman is a customer!

G

In your private life you are sufficiently honest, without carrying it to the point of boorishness. But it is not always possible to divide one's life into watertight compartments. You would probably be happier if you set yourself a higher ethical standard in your conduct of business.

H

It appears that you find it easier to be honest when you have nothing to gain by dishonesty! You don't mind losing an argument, but you will take a mean advantage in money matters. It seems that when you pay an insincere compliment it is not so much out of kindness of heart as because it may be of benefit to yourself.

I

It is clear that you have a high standard of honesty in theory, but you do not possess sufficient strength of mind always to carry your principles into effect. You ask absolute integrity from your Ambassador, while reserving to yourself the right to agree for the sake of peace. To be completely honest you must sometimes travel the hard road.

J

Evidently you set a different standard of ethics for other people from that which you apply to yourself. You are prepared to suppress the truth, and even sink to plain dishonesty in money matters, but you disapprove of an Ambassador deviating from the path of strict rectitude. That is not being honest either morally or intellectually.

K

You appear to be as honest as anyone need be but perhaps a little intolerant and more likely to insist on other people's duty to you than on your duty to them. You would benefit from trying rather harder to see the other fellow's point of view; those who disagree with you are not necessarily wicked or even mistaken.

L

Your type of mind is that of the advocate rather than the judge. But you would not sink to dishonest advocacy or put forward to your own advantage views you do not really hold. You should, however, cultivate a broad outlook, and remember that honesty is not only a matter of refraining from stealing.

M

Yours appears to be rather a hard nature. Your replies to the first three questions show you to be ready to compromise with strict truthfulness when it suits your convenience, so it would appear that your dislike of casual charity is less an intellectual conviction than a reluctance to give. You would do well to deal more kindly with others and more severely with yourself.

N

You seem to lack principles, but clearly you have a kindly disposition that will, in normal circumstances, prevent you from going very far wrong. In times of difficulty, however, you may find yourself taking the wrong course, through weakness rather than wickedness. Your heart is better than your head, and you should cultivate the art of clear thinking.

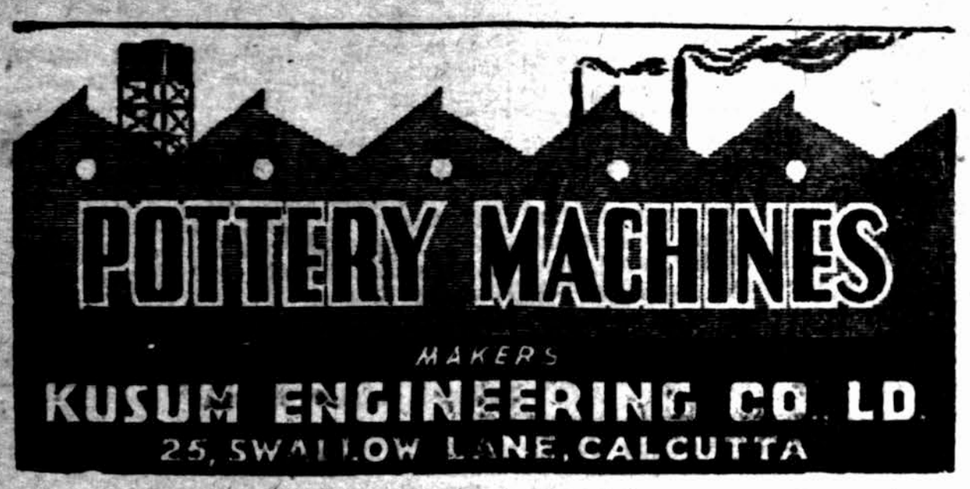
O

You lack consistency, and are too easily influenced by the views of others. You yourself, will not tell even the 'white lie" of pleading a previous engagement, yet you would permit your representative in a foreign country to lie. And you show some intolerance in declaring that a conscientious objector, however mistaken, cannot be sincere. You probably take many of your opinions "ready-made" from what you hear and read.

P

You are able to take a broad, objective view of most problems, and to see clearly what is right and what is wrong—even though you may not always choose the former. If you go against your own principles you will do it with your eyes open, and will not have the excuse of weakness. You are the type who would make a loyal friend or a bitter enemy.

"Tit-Bits."



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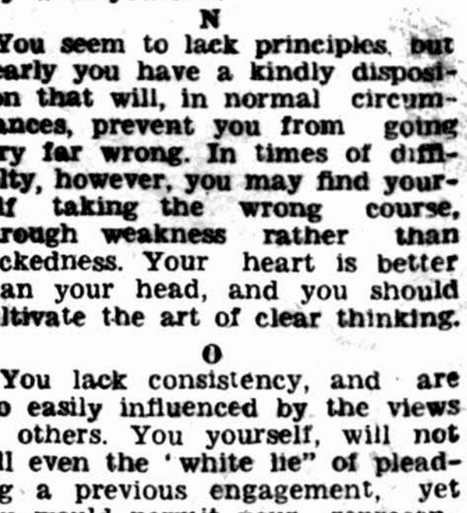

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Vijaya Laxmi Pandit Raises The Flag of INDIAN INDEPENDENCE In America!

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit addressed the Indian "Independence Day" meeting on January 26 '45 at Commodore Hotel, New York, under the auspices of the India League of America, when over a thousand guests were present. Miss Pearl Buck presided, and among the other speakers were Lin Yutang, Elsa Maxwell, Louis Fischer and Richard Walsh.

The following is the full text of Mrs. Pandit's speech:

For many years India and America have had contacts not, perhaps the type of contact we would like to develop but nevertheless contacts and an awareness of each other which is the first sign of the coming together of two nations.

We meet tonight to celebrate an ideal, because, as you know the independence of India is an unrealised dream. You will perhaps bear with me a moment if I read to you a part of our Independence Day Pledge. It is customary for every Indian on India Day to read the whole of this pledge in a spirit of rededication to the cause of freedom. It is perhaps more necessary for us who have not achieved freedom to observe a day of Independence than for you who have your freedom and may be do not think very much about it. For us it is essential to have some day on which we can renew our pledges, not only to free our own country, but for the freedom of the whole human race, to which India stands pledged.

We fight not only in the narrow sense, for the liberty of the 400 millions of our own country, but for the liberty of supressed peoples everywhere. (Applause) Because we realise that unless all people in all parts of the world are declared free and equal there can be no peace and there can be no progress. And in this spirit today, thousands of homes in India must have got together and repeated this pledge, a part of which I shall presently read to you. There was a time when this pledge was taken from many public platforms in the cities and in the villages. But today that will not be possible, because since '42 India is one vast prison camp, where 86,000 men and women have been detained in prison without trial. It is a place where we cannot speak what we want to say, we cannot print a newspaper, we cannot hold a meeting, because these things are not permitted. One Province does not know what is happening in the other province unless somebody travels and takes the news.

The Pledge Of Freedom

So today it will not be possible for India to hold these meetings that she did in the past, but even today there will be countless young boys and girls, students and others, who will take the risk of defying the order for more than five people to meet in public. (Applause) And there will have been arrests all over India and many young boys and girls will be in jail this time tomorrow, only for having dared to read what I shall read to you now.

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people as of any other people to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any Government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has ruined India economically politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe therefore that India must sever the British connection and obtain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.....

"We shall seek every opportunity of spreading good-will among fellow men without distinction of caste or creed. We shall endeavour to raise from ignorance and poverty those who have been neglected and to advance in every day those who are considered to be backward or suppressed. We know that though we are out to destroy the imperialistic system we have no quarrel with Englishmen, whether official or non-official".

I ask you, a people whose creed is the creed I have read out to you, who pledge themselves year after year in the face of grave suffering and sorrow and many times death to fight for an ideal not only for themselves, but for those who suffer all over the world, is there not something in those people which requires an understanding? Is there not some urge in that nation which demands expression? Is there not some power which those people possess which would make for the forces of good in the world, and which would help the world towards a solution of its own many problems?

And yet, unfortunately, the Indian problem is always looked upon as one of those infinitely intricate, difficult things which can only be understood at the expense of many years of study and which perhaps even then baffles a solution.

The Problem Of The Hungry

But I want to show you to the Indian problem in a different light. The problem of India is not a problem of the Hindu and the Moslem and the Untouchable. It is not a problem of religion or minority. It is not a problem that requires any deep study of thought. It is a very simple problem. It is the problem of the majority. Those people who are hungry, unclothed, uneducated, who have no help when they are sick. This is the problem of India and this applies to the 400 million Indians, whatever caste or creed they belong to. And this is the problem which I want America to understand and to appreciate.

We have our differences, of course we have our differences and I hope we shall always have our differences. If a nation ceases to have its differences, it stagnates, and dies. And God forbid that India should die, even before she is born. And besides this where in the world, which nation can you point to which does not have internal differences? That can only be achieved in a system of dictatorship and India stands for the Democratic ideal, for the freedom of all peoples, for justice and equality between man and man and between nation and nation, in free thought, and free expression—in a word, in the Four Freedoms.

We have many points of similarity, you and we. You took your freedom from the British. We are striving for ours. Sometimes when you condemn some particular phase of the Indian struggle, or when you are inclined to criticize those who through many years of suppression have become bitter, remember that it was not so long ago that these same feelings led you to the revolt which made you into the nation you are to-day. For how could America have been the first power in the world, which she undoubtedly is, if she had not won that War of Independence?

Not As Slaves

Another point of similarity: You have your Four Freedoms. We fight to make them possible for our own people. You are to-day trying to understand the world forces which are going to reshape the future. You are already drawing up plans and devising ways and means with which to make the world a safer and a happier place for humanity. We desire more than anything else to contribute our share towards that dream. We want to help you realize it, to make it possible, that all the evil things that have grown up in the last few years shall cease, that the policies of nations and governments shall be such that there shall be no more exploitation, there shall be no more big powers and little powers, no possessing people and those possessed, that each nation may develop and grow to her full height, that each people may contribute out of the fullness of their own heritage towards the general heritage of the world.

I believe that we can help you in this task, but we cannot help you as a nation of slaves.

I belong to the political party which from 1929 has stressed in every way possible the dangers of the policies of appeasement that nations were following and which threaded their course through Asia, Africa, into Europe, and which have finally resulted in the present world war.

And I think it is terrible, because what right have you or I or any one of us to demolish what we cannot replace? How dare we pull down the civilization of the world, whether it be Japanese or German or British or French or Indians, which has been built up through the blood and the toil and the sacrifices and the prayers and the aspirations of thousand years.

The culture of the world belongs to all of us, and it is not for any one of us to get up and declare wars to satisfy our greed for possession and power. (Applause) We who saw the inevitable consequences of those policies are to-day deprived of a voice in saying how the future shall be remade. We who had the vision and the courage to talk about that vision are denied free speech. Our leaders are in prison. The men who pointed out the dangers ahead are locked up.

Sharing The Spoils

When the Japanese advance was coming on to Burma, we stressed again and again the necessity for strengthening India's defences. We wanted India strong. We wanted her free so that she could fight against the enemy, so that she could protect not only herself but Burma, Malaya, and China and all the nations around about, which were in need of protection from India. But what did we get? We were told that we could fight as we were, that freedom could not be granted to a nation in time of war, changes could not be made in time of war.

Yet, if you remember, Mr. Churchill offered union with France a few days before France fell. Was that not a big change? And so, in spite of our pleading, in spite of repeatedly pointing out the dangers that threatened India, we were not given any sort of promise which would lead us to hope that the war was being fought for an ideal. The only thing we could understand was that it was a fight to preserve the status quo, and when the war was over, the greatest powers would get together and share the spoils between themselves. I am sorry to talk in this bitter vein, but that is what the people of India thought.

And the reply to the Japanese invasion was your American Army. Your boys were sent over to die in India, when there are 400 million Indians who were prepared and willing and would have been happy to die for their country, had they had something to die for. Your boys were sent there to die and your boys are dying there to-day.

Peace?

This is the way things are being done in India. We have the will, we have the manpower, we have the money, we have the desire to throw in our forces with the United Nations, because we feel that the United Nations have got a cause, or should have one, that if we see the vision, we should help them to realise it, that we who have opposed and fought Fascism should finally help in the crushing of it, that we who believe in the path of peace should help to lead the world along that path.

But power works in different ways, and to-day we are on the eve of the peace. Any moment might bring that day when peace will be announced. But I don't call that peace. It is merely a cessation of war. Because how does the peace come about? It is through the strength of any moral force that peace will come. There will be peace because one power will have had more arms than the other powers. The greater power will crush the lesser power, and there is no moral issue involved unless and until something is done to prove that this war is being fought on a moral basis. (Applause) So far there has been nothing.

We talk about plans of reconstruction. It is a word I hate. It has been hurled at our faces in India until we are sick and tired of it. It doesn't have any meaning. What are you going to reconstruct? The first reconstruction is the reconstruction of your own minds. Unless the mind of man is reconstructed, how can he reconstruct the problems that face the world? (Applause).

Plea To America

So, my friends, I come to you to-night with a begging plea, not for the freedom of my country, because any freedom given as charity would be

of no consequence, it would go as rapidly as it came. But what I want is for you to understand and realize and make your voice heard and your strength felt to inflame those who are going to reshape the world tomorrow, who are going to sit around the peace tables, and talk about the future of our sons and our children's children, who are going to have it in their power to smash up the world and make it an evil place where one war will lead to another and where evil will breed, or to make it into a healthy, happy place, where the whole human race can progress and go forward towards a very glorious future.

You have it in your power. You are a great nation, you are a free nation, you are a nation that has contributed nobly, toward the fight that is going on. The same can be said of England. England is a very great nation. I consider it a privilege to count amongst my dearest friends English men and English women.

But also, it is equally my duty to fight the system in England which not only enslaves my country but makes the whole colonial problem an evil thing, which leads to more desire for power. It is to you that the world is looking to-day. It is the American people who will ultimately be in a position to say what should be done or what should not be done, provided they realise the strength they have.

I am reminded when I go about in America of the period when we were fighting our first big general election in 1935. I have no doubt that you are aware that the Government of India Act of 1935 was an act drafted in England by Englishmen for the use of Indians in India, and it was rejected by everybody in India. In recent years there have been only two occasions when every Indian has been absolutely united. The first was the rejection of the 1935 Act, and the second was the rejection of the Cripps proposals. The third point of unanimity in India which is complete is the "Quit India" slogan. We want the

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A Modest Panegyric On Youth!

'A member of our noble universities.'

Lest a misconception should arise on any reader's part, I must begin by establishing that the observations herein expressed are addressed to the votaries of elegant, if indeed somewhat elusive, triad—Good, Truth and Beauty! The burden of this discourse is Youth; and who or what, surely, is so Good, so True, or yet so Beautiful as the young of today?

This treatise, therefore, is a complete and (in deference to current modes of thought) scientific account of the nature, etc., of Youth; of inestimable value (as is, needless to say, coming from the pen of the present writer), to prelates, professors, and the caretakers of public Air Raid Shelters. It possesses additional value in being written by one of these admirable young persons himself.

Having thus secured the attention of the select group of those who mark, learn and inwardly digest the best that has been thought and said, I must make the further point that my remarks are inspired by an all-embracing benevolence which, as the discerning reader will note, never condescends to sneer.

Now, having regard to the appearance of Youth, as shown in dress and deportment, there must have been noticed in the last half-century a marked improvement in taste and discernment, only to be matched by the elevation of character and moral integrity. Equally as our character is elevated, so does our taste improve. Indeed, this astounding improvement in taste might very well be used as a visible measure of the elevation of character; and I will attempt to show by examples the intimate connection between these two admirable qualities.

Consider, then, the originality, ingenuity and firmness of character shown by Youth in the matter of the hat.

Technique!

With the conclusion of these remarks upon the appearance of Youth of either sex, it becomes necessary to pass in review the relations between them.

Now, for students of anthropology, it is interesting to note that there is not the least trace of the Samoan taboo of "taulata laiiti". Nor does that most useful and imaginative member, the human hand, with its delicate and discreet digits, fail to ——; a very tricksy practice, which lacks not a precedent set by one H-ns C-rv-l. This agreeable pastime (we have it on the high authority of Dr. Kenneth Walker) is today known as 'petting', and must undoubtedly have given pleasure to millions upon millions since its very early inception.

These stray observations, however, must now give place to a minute analysis of the thoughts upon every subject, philosophical cultural and political which exercise the active and original wit of Youth.

I have heard it suggested that the mind of Youth is composed of some distorting refractive material; that whatever enters by way of eye or ear issues forth again from the lips, horribly and grotesquely caricatured. Now this as the reader will without doubt agree, is a very vicious calumny, and a suggestion not to be entertained for one moment by anyone at all acquainted with adolescents of either sex. For I am most earnestly assured by Youth that its most diligent care is for Truth, which is very laudable, and must surely discountenance those whom ill-nature or cynicism causes to sneer. So solemn, indeed, is the assurance of their tender regard for Truth (and, when taxed, Good and Beauty), that I can have no doubt the unalleviated earnestness of educationists, social workers, psychologists, etc., etc., who write upon the vexed question of Youth, arises from this profound gravity of their subjects.

Nor are the religious feelings of Youth lacking in the Christian requirement of faith. Whether it be faith in God, Atheism, Communism or whatever, Youth is not lacking in robust conviction. The wilting scepticism of its elders and inferiors is never at any time in evidence.

In matters of Culture, however Youth is submissive, and its humbly willing to learn from Mr. A. B or C that the work of Mr. C, B or A may, with confidence, be placed under the heading of the best that has been thought said, written painted or composed

Musical opinion is divided into two seemingly irreconcilable camps. The exponent of jazz and swing, in an evil and carping vein asserts that the yearning iambic of Delius makes him retch that Beethoven (a passage in the recapitulation of the 1st movement of the 5th—this being the only work of Beethoven he knows) puts him in mind of animals in rut; that Bach is a prig: and

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By D. MARK BROYD in "World Review"

"ONLY THE BEST"... The type of men who fly with the Royal Indian Air Force usually possess similar predominant characteristics, the greatest of which is courage. The job they are doing now has a double value. First is the task of achieving victory over the Japanese. Next, and no less in importance, is the acquirement of knowledge to be placed at the disposal of India for the development of civil aviation after the war is won.

More young men are wanted now to join this splendid band of courageous and enterprising youth. Only the best will do, for there is a double-man-size job to be done. Any Recruiting Officer will tell you how to apply.

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It being the currently established mode for gentlemen to have the quantity of hair upon head and face reduced to a minimum, and to varnish that remaining to the semblance of polished oak, the problem arose of what to do with the ears which protruded on either side of the head, often in an unpleasantly aggressive manner. It was found inconvenient to have them removed; or to have them lopped, chopped, trimmed or pruned in any manner of degree. That initiative, which is the product of God-ordained private enterprise, brought forth a contrivance which would press back the ears flat against the head, in the manner of a folding bed. It was not, however, markedly popular, which in an age of patent pipe-scrapers, patent leather and patent hypocrisy may be considered a matter for wonder if not astonishment. The problem was at last abandoned by the established professors of aurology, and it was left to Youth, with its spirit of inquiry and adventure, to demonstrate that the professors had been working on a fundamentally false hypothesis, and that, in fact, the ear problem must be approached from the angle of Function. Thus it was that the special and general theories of the relation between the male ear and the trilby hat came to be propounded and developed by Youth. It is to be regretted that reaction and conservatism have prevented the general acceptance of this solution of the affair.

Again, one may mention an instance which establishes beyond all refutation the interdependence of taste in clothes and elevation of character. For it can surely be only an entire absence of snobbery which allows the male students of our noble universities to appear in corduroy trousers, which render them quite indistinguishable from farm labourers and natives. The present restriction upon the sale of these garments must be regarded as ill-advised to a degree, as tending to form a consciousness of difference, which a careful examination of the observable facts shows, in the majority of cases, to be non-existent.

These two examples will, I think, suffice to establish the theory in relation to male Youth. The matter is of a rather different nature where female Youth is concerned, for, although not modifying the above conclusions one whit, I am convinced, despite all propaganda to the contrary, that dress and deportment are, here, not so much of an end in themselves, but rather a Technique—which observation I leave for the reader to interpret as he will, only referring him if necessary, to M. Anatole France's "Penguin Island".

VICEROY TO GRANT INTERVIEW TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT FIRST

Azad, Desai And Pant Reach Simla At 10-45p.m

Working Committee Gives Full And Plenary Powers To Congress President To Deal With All Phases Of Negotiations

WORKING FOR JOINT SELECTION WAY OUT OF 'CASTE HINDU' HITCH?

SIMLA, June 23. (A. P. I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, is meeting the Viceroy at noon to-morrow.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived here to-night.

FROM ABOARD THE FRONTIER MAIL, June 23: Mahatma Gandhi and Abul Kalam Azad, have been given full and plenary powers by the Congress Working Committee to deal with all phases of the negotiations arising out of Lord Wavell's proposals to end the political deadlock and the Simla Conference, writes the Political Correspondent of the Associated Press of India who is travelling with Mahatma Gandhi.

The Congress President has been authorised by the Working Committee to take whatever action is necessary in connection with the implementation of the results of the present negotiations. In other words, there is no need for either the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee to meet, approve and endorse the commitments the Congress President will be making at the Simla Conference on behalf of the Congress.

The Congress President, of course, will be advised by Mahatma Gandhi in any decisions he takes. The original idea, therefore, of appointing a Sub-Committee to proceed to Simla with the Congress President to advise him, was given up at yesterday's meeting of the Committee at Bombey.

In the "Instrument of Instructions" given to the Congress President by the Working Committee, I understand emphasis is laid on the necessity for the Congress to try and combine with all elements invited to the Conference so as to be able to select all the Executive Councillors by common consent and mutual agreement keeping of course, in mind the question of parity of representation for Hindus and Muslims and the need for proper representations for minority interests.

The Working Committee has endorsed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's declaration in a press interview that the Congress should aim at securing agreement among all Groups and Parties invited to the the Simla Conference so as to select the best team possible. Such a team alone the Congress Working Committee emphasises will be able to tackle many of the outstanding and baffling problems facing the country.

WORK FOR JOINT SELECTION

My discussions with Congress leaders reveal that the preliminary objection which Mahatma Gandhi has raised to the use of the term "Caste Hindus" in the Viceroy's broadcast will be overcome by attempting the joint selection envisaged above. The Working Committee itself is very anxious that while the Congress cannot, and will not, agree to be made into a purely communal organisation by its agreeing to be dubbed as an organisation consisting of only "Caste Hindus", it is essential that there should be no break in the negotiations on this count and, therefore, the best way of avoiding any serious hitch is to work for joint selection of the total number of members to the Executive Council. Both Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President will work to achieve this end, and make an approach to Mr. Jinnah as soon as possible after their interviews with the Viceroy.

"INTERIM ARRANGEMENT"

My talks with leaders also indicate that the Working Committee has not raised any serious objection to the political contents of the Viceroy's formula, as in the opinion of the Committee, the proposal is only for an Interim Government and, therefore, even if the Congress is not satisfied with the quantum of power proposed to be transferred to Indian hands, it is worth everybody's while to accept this interim arrangement as it will provide the much needed opportunity firstly to break the political deadlock, secondly to end political frustration in the country, thirdly, to bring together the Congress and Muslim League in facing and solving immediate problems of very vital importance, and, fourthly, to give ample opportunities to demonstrate to the British Government and the world what real national leaders can do by way of economic planning and reconstruction and rehabilitation provided they are given a chance.

INDIA & WAR EXPENDITURE

The only point on which the Congress Working Committee is keen on raising objection is on the question of war expenditure. The Commiteee has asked the Congress President to raise this issue and secure the support of other elements in the Conference to get India's share of war expenditure reduced. This, of course, is a matter for negotiation between the British Government and the Government of India through the Commander-in-Chief who will be the War Minister under the new dispensation. Informed circles do not anticipate any very insuperable difficulty on this count, as it is felt that India's case in this respect will be sympathetically considered by the War Cabinet in view of the fact that India has like every other country in the world, to face serious porblems by way of shortage of food clothing and other consumer goods arising out of her magnificent contributions to the war effort.

LEADERS REACH SIMLA AT 10-45 p.m.

SIMLA, June 23 (API): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad flew from Bombay in an R.A.F. plane along with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. From Delhi another R.A.F. plane was arranged for them to Ambala. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, ex-Premier U. P. joined them at Delhi. All of them reach-

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Stage Set For Simla Conference

SIMLA, June 23. (A. P. I.): This beautiful 7,000 feet high Himalayan hill station, where many chapters in India's legislative history have been written, will, to-morrow, become the venue of a conference, on the result of which will depend the future of India's millions for many decades.

Lord Wavell the Vicerov will preside at this momentous historical meeting with India's political leaders, and discuss with them the points of his plan.

The setting will be in the Viceregal Lodge, set on a hill and commanding glorious view of the mountains.

The India Government has not been visiting Simla as it used to in peace time; but Simla has been chosen as the site of the Conference in view of the heat prevailing in the plains.

SIMLA OPTIMISTIC

Political observers strike a note of optimism in forecasting the outcome of the Simla Conference. There is a distinct feeling of optimism among the Congress invitees now on their way to Simla.

Mahatma Gandhi had one of the most strenuous journeys I have ever known. I have very often travelled with the Mahatma while he was on very important political missions but never have I seen or witnessed the unprecedented scenes of wild enthusiasm as I witnessed during the last 24 hours starting from Bombay Central right upto Delhi Station.

Gandhiji giving his last 'Darshan' at Mahim Station, Bombay, when he left for Simla by Frontier Mail on Friday evening.

Animated Scenes At All Stations

'C. R.' Chats With Demonstrators

Thousands of people gathered at every station where the train halted and greeted the Mahatma and the other Congress leaders with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiki jai", "Jawaharlal Nehruki jai", "Rajagopalachariki jai", etc. These demonstrations, of course, made Mahatma Gandhi's life miserable, but they provided to a watchful eye the interest the average man and woman in the street takes in high political things.

At one of the stations Rajagopalachari asked the demonstrators whether they wanted the Simla conference to succeed and quick came the reply: "Certainly we want the Simla Conference to succeed." Why do you want the Conference to succeed asked Mr. Rajagopalachari of the demonstrators, and they replied "Success of the Simla Conference will mean we will have our own National Government at Delhi, and in all the provinces, and when that happens we vinces, and when that happens we can go to them to redress many of our present grievances.'

MAHATMA DRIVES TO BIRLA HOUSE

Mahatma Gandhi detrained at Nazimuddin Station and drove to Birla House; and joined the train late at night at a wayside station.

Punjab Governor And Premier Interview Viceroy

SIMLA, June 23 (A.P.I.): The Punjab Governor and Malik Khizar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, interviewed the Viceroy today in Viceregal Lodge, Simla. Master Tara Singh, one of the invitees to the Simla Conference, reached Simla this morning.

TRAM-BUS COLLISION IN FORT

1 Killed: 12 Seriously Injured

At about 11-40 p.m. on Saturday a serious accident took place in the Fort, resulting in the death of one person and severe injuries to about a dozen persons.

It seems a tram car proceeding from Crawford Market to Ballard Pier collided with a A route bus proceeding to the Flora Fountain after taking a curve round the Bhatia Baug, opposite the Bori Bunder Police Station. All passengers in the tram and bus got a very severe shaking, resulting in the casualties stated above. The injured persons were removed to the G. T. Hospital as a result of the terrible impact the tram car derailed. It seems the killed man was not a passenger but a passerby. From a telegram found in a pocket of his coat his name is ascertain to be "Ebrahim".

SIMLA RECEPTION TO JINNAH

SIMLA, June 23. (U.P.I.): A tremendous reception was accorded to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, on his arrival at Simla at 11-15 in the morning.

The Nawab of Mamdot a member of the League Working Committee accompanied Mr. Jinnah.

A huge crowd of local League Leaders, workers and volunteers in uniform and members of the public including some Government servants assembled at the crossing of Cart Road and the Cecil Hotel to greet the League President. Muslim National Guards in uniform presented a guard of honour to the accompaniment of a band.

After the reception Mr. Jinnah wa taken in a Rikshaw to the Cecil Hotel where accommodation has been reserved for him by the Viceroy.

Mr. Jinnah looked cheerful and told the "United Press" that he stood the journey well.

Approached by Press representatives, Mr. Jinnah stated: "I have nothing to say at present". Mr. Jinnah was given reception on the way to Solon also.

Sir Nazimuddin ex-Premier of Bengal and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Premier of Sind arrived here to-day.

JAWAHARLAL WILL UNFURL TRI-COLOUR TO-DAY AT DADAR

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. has issued the following:

Today being the last Sunday of the month, there will be a Flag Salutation ceremony on behalf of the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will unfurl the National Flag at 9 a.m. at the grounds of the King George High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Panditji will then address the gathering. Special sitting accommodation will be made for ladies. Congress Sevikas and volunteers are required to be present at the Flag Salutation at 7 a.m.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER.)

NEW YORK, June 23.

Previous Closing	22.78
Today's Opening	22.79
Difference	+01
Today's Closing	22.79
Difference	+01

Amery Runs Amok: Hecklers Make Speech Inaudible

Congress Leaders Likened To Oswald Mosley

SOCIALIST LEADERSHIP IN BRITAIN POOH-POOHED

BIRMINGHAM, June 22. (Reuter): Mr. Amery, who was addressing the first public meeting of his campaign, had an extremely noisy reception from an audience of about 400. Large parts of his speech were entirely inaudible while hecklers shouted questions and a stream of commentaries.

The Secretary of State for India, speaking to-night as the National Conservative candidate for Sparbrook division, replied to the Communist allegations of his responsibility for the Bengal famine.

Describing as "this dirty document" the Communist pamphlet entitled "Mr. Amery's record", he read this letter from Sir J. P. Srivastava—Member for Food on the Viceroy's Executive Council—to the Viceroy's private secretary: "I have seen newspaper reports to the effect that Mr. Palme Dutt is trying to make capital out of the Bengal famine and is trying to make out that Mr. Amery was responsible for the famine and did nothing to help the sufferers.

This is an atrocious lie which I, as India's Food Member, can categorically repudiate. Ever since I have been in charge of the Food Department, I have received every assistance from Mr. Amery, and if it were not for his effort in arranging imports, the effect of the famine would have been far worse".

Referring to the proposals for India Mr. Amery said that if the leaders who were to meet agreed among themselves as to the division of office and the parts they were to play, the full field of Government was open to them.

The proposals were not party policy. "I am proud to have been responsible for the immense advance of India towards the goal we all desire", Mr. Amery said.

Asked how he accounted for the fact that there were thousands of political prisoners in India awaiting trial, Mr. Amery replied, "India can have true democracy if she can agree upon a constitution. Meanwhile, India is governed by an executive, 11 of whom are Indians and four Europeans.

It was because they were faced with general sabotage, sit down strikes all over India and the Japanese menace that the Indian members of that Executive—only one European was present—unanimously decided that Congress leaders should be detained at once.

They were detained just as Sir Oswald Mosley was in this country under regulation 18B, because they were an immediate danger to India.

In no other country in the world would these men have been treated so leniently as they were in India. Many others were arrested by the provincial governments which were concerned with their detention. I never issued a single order to them in that connection, and they have been steadily letting them out.

Dealing with domestic politics Mr. Amery said the reason Socialist leaders did not carry on and finish the job with Mr. Churchill was because unfortunately they were not really leaders but only delegates.

"The Socialist Party is so organised that its nominal leaders are all the time subject to orders not only at a party conference, but of a party caucus which works behind the scenes and outside Parliament.

That is a very dangerous innovation in the British political life which threatens our whole system of political liberty", he declared.

Frisco Charter To Be Further Modified

San Francisco, June 22. (Reuter): Mr. Edward R. Stettinius (Junior) the United States Secretary of State issued the following statement today: "Tentative drafts of the various chapters of the United Nations' Charter have been published without authorisation.

These drafts are still under review by the appropriate bodies of the Conference. Their language will be modified before the charter is presented to the Conference in plenary session for adoption, and they therefore should be regarded by no one as the final text of the Charter".

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru snapped at Birla House after the Working Committee's meeting.

U. S. MAGAZINE DEMANDS RELEASE OF ALL CONGRESSMEN

Appeal To India Not To Reject Wavell Plan

NEW YORK, June 22. (Reuter): Calling for the release of all political prisoners in India, the American liberal magazine 'Nation' to-day asserts in its editorial, "We welcome the British Government's new move to break the Indian deadlock and particularly the release of Mr. Nehru and other leaders from jail.

The White Paper, to be sure, is a cautious documents. It is in fact a slightly revised version of the Cripps Plan plus proposals for an 'interim working arrangement'.

"These proposals, it is hoped, will facilitate co-operation between the leaders of the different communities in solving the constitutional problem.

We hope that Indian leaders will regard the British plan not as a trap to compromise them but as an opportunity to gain a vantage point from which to press forward to full independence."

Birmingham Labour Party Rejects Palme Dutt's Appeal

BIRMINGHAM June 22. (Reuter): The Birmingham Labour Party rejected the "last urgent appeal" by Mr. Palme Dutt the Communist Candidate for Sparbrook that Alderman P. Shurmer, the Labour Candidate, should withdraw to avoid a split vote against Mr. Amery, the Conservative Candidate.

The Party stated "We have consistently fought Mr. Amery since 1918. There was never an intention not to fight on this occasion, and there can be no question of intervening and preventing a straight fight".

NAVIN'S

HIT OF THE SEASON

BHARATHARI

—THE PICTURE EVERY FILM LOVING BOMBAYITE IS TALKING ABOUT SINCE

6 WEEKS!

Starring: SURENDRA, MUMTAZ SHANTI AROON AND KAJJAN

Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P. M.

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Ajit Release

PRAKASH PICTURES WIN THE LAURELS!

WITH THEIR BIGGEST HISTORICAL OFFERING

VIKRAMADITYA

Starring: PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, PENDHARKAR, RATNAMALA, RANJANA.

Direction: VIJAY BHATT

Art Direction: KANU DESAI.

RUNNING INTO CROWDED SHOWS

Reservation 9 to 11 & 4 to 7 p.m.

AT SUPER

Daily: 1, 4, 7, 10 p.m.

(An EVERGREEN Release)

Moscow Gives Ovation To Stalin

MOSCOW, June 22. (Reuter): Marshal Stalin to-night received a great "victory" ovation from hundreds of Soviet deputies when he attended the opening of the 12th Session of the Supreme Soviet at the Kremlin.

General A. I. Antonov the Red Army Chief of Staff, introduced a bill for demobilisation of 13 senior age groups to be carried out during the second half of this year. All those demobilised will be provided with a uniform and footwear and food for the journey home. The bill also provides for war gratuities, based on service.

The authorities are also required to provide housing and fuel, and in war-ravaged districts, the local authorities must help the demobilised men in rebuilding their homes.

Loans between 5,000 to 10,000 roubles, repayable over five or ten years will also be advanced to the demoblised men for this purpose.

Catches One And Hands Him Over To Police

JALGAON, June 22.

Information has been received that a youth with great courage caught a gang of robbers by giving them a fight.

The robbers it is learnt entered a house at midnight and Mr. Mangal Murthi P. Joshi who was awake caught two of them with great skill. One of them, bolted away while the second one has been handed over to the police who are making further inquiries in the matter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON INDIAN IN RUNNING TRAIN

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 23.

Strong representations are being made on behalf of the Indian community to Mr. Amery and the War Office demanding stern punishment for Sergeant Holmes, who it is alleged, made brutal assault on a 22-year-old Indian, Shankar Rao during a train journey between Plymouth and London on the night of Saturday last.

Mrs. Roosevelt Denounces Reds

HYDE PARK, June 22, (U. P. A.): Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, writing in her 'My Day' column to-day said, "Because I have experienced the deception of American Communists I won't trust them."

She further said, "For years in this country, they have taught that the acceptance of orders from party heads whose interests were not just those of the United States was paramount."

However, Mrs. Roosevelt feels that "we can co-operate with Russia just as we do with other nations".

LATE DR. J. V. VORA

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, a well-known Municipal Corporator and public citizen of Bombay which occurred at his residence in Vora Bhuvan, King's Circle, Matunga at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday.

Uthamna ceremony will be held on Monday next at 3 p.m. (N.S.T.) at the residence.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Jeth Shud 14, 2001
Muslim : Rajjab 13 1364
Parsi : Deh 24, 1314
Sunrise : 7.3 a m. Sunset 8.19 p m.
Higatide : 12-39, 24.07
Lowtide : 5.41, 18.34

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Devotional music on Veena by Srimathi Lalitha Venkatram (of All India Radio Fame) at 5-0 p m, today (Sunday).

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM : Today (Sunday) 11-30 a m Telang Road, 'Thirukkural' Class by Mr Sundaresa Aiyar.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE SANTACRUZ : A concert of Vocal Music by Roshanara Begum today (Sunday) at 5 p m in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will speak on Sagun and Nirgun Upasana (In Hindi) today (Sunday) at 10 a m (N S T) at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram, 448 Sadhurst Road.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS MEETING : Today (Sunday) at 6-15 p m at Sir C J. Hall Religious Questions and Answers Meeting. Dastur Bode will give answers to questions.

GOAN YOUTH LEAGUE: Conversational meting of the Goan Youth League today (Sunday) at 11 a m at the Marathi Primary School (Next to Patel Stores) Lower Parel.

B P T ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS: Solemn High Mass Sermon by Rev. Fr. J. Dalton, S.J., at 9.30 a m today (Sunday) at the Pro-Cathedral Wodehouse Road in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT : Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj Shree Kunvar Jarawarsingh will deliver a lecture today (Sunday) at 9-30 a m at the Samaj Mandir 96-98 Bora Bazar Street Fort.

RAMAKRISHNA-VIVEKANANDA VENTRE : M R Gopalachar will resume the class on 'Bhagwat Geeta' today (Sunday) at 9-30 a m at the above premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar. B B & C I Rly.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sripad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakit Sastry Ragalankar on "Manners of a truth-attained" in English today (Sunday) at 6-30 p m. Cullandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road. "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

SHREE SHIVAJI SMARAK MANDAL, BOMBAY : A Tea Party arranged to meet representatives of the Bombay Press for placing before them their Aims, ideals and Aspirations today (Sunday) at 6 p m at Madhav Maharaj Shinde Hall, Navikar Lane, Girgaon.

SOUTH KANARA CRICKET ASSOCIATION: A public condolence meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 10 a m (N S T) at the Mogaveera Yuvaka Sangha's Hall, at Churchgate St., to express its regret for sad demise of Mr C S Amin, a wellknown cricketer of Karnataka."

ACADEMY OF ISLAM. Special Urgent Meeting today (Sunday) at 3-30 p m at The Anjumane Islam Bori Bunder. Speakers Fyzee Rahamin, Walimohammad Sonawala A. S. Omar, and I. A. Mukani. Atiya Begum will announce Council members and the aim of founding the Academy in Bombay.

KASHI MATH (WALKESHWAR) : The committee of the Kashi Math has convened a general meeting of the followers of the Math today (Sunday) at 5 p m at the Math premises Walkeshwar, to consider ways and means for the improvement and future management of the affairs of the Math. All members are invited to attend the meeting.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, today (Sunday) at 10 a m (N S T). The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall, today (Sunday) at 6.30 p m.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION: A gathering to distribute prizes and certificates to all girl students of Seth Dhanji Devshi Rashtriya Shala, Ghatkopar will be held today (Sunday) at 9-30 a m at th eSuvrutadevi Ruia Hall, Rashtriya Shala, Ghatkopar, when Shri Umashankar Dixit will preside.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA : The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes, "For distributing certificates to successful candidates at the Rashtrabhasha examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha held in Feb. '45, function will be held at Girgaon Centre—at the Aryan Education S. High School, near Opera House at 5-30 p m today (Sunday) when Sjt. Kashiprasad Singaji will deliver the convocation address.

BALKAN-JI-BARI : Boys and Girls of Bombay and Suburbs will celebrate Gijubhai Anniversary at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar, today (Sunday) at 9.15 a m (S T). Mr. Pinakin Trivedi will sing children's songs. Mr. Jamu Dani will speak on the life and work of Mr. Gijubhai Badheka and Mrs. Taraben Manekial Premchand will preside. Light refreshments will be served on the occasion.

F. S.U.: Soviet Film 'Zoya', at "Kohinoor" Dadar B B C I for delegates and invites at 10 a m sharp on Sunday 24th June

ANNOUNCEMENT!

THIS IS AN ANNOUNCEMENT AND NOT A PROSPECTUS.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL CLOSE ON 18th JULY 1945 OR EARLIER AT THE DISCRETION OF THE DIRECTORS.

National Oil Refineries & Chemicals LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

Authorised Capital .... Rs. 25,00,000 *(Rs. 25 Lacs)*
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into 5,000 six-half per cent tax free cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100|- each (Redeemable at par) and 2,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10|- each: Rs. 2|8|- being payable per share with application, Rs. 2|8|- per share on allotment and Rs. 5|- per share by two equal instalments on call. An admission fee of Re. 1|- is also payable with each application.

Of the above issue the entire 5,000 six half per cent tax free cumulative preference shares and 1,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10|- each (at par) have been agreed to be taken up by the Directors and their friends. THE BALANCE 1,00,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10|- EACH (AT PAR) ARE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DIRECTORS.

1. Mr. J. C. MUKHERJEA, Mg. Director, Villiers Ltd.
2. Mr. SUNDER LALL DAGA. M.L.A. (Central) J.P.
3. Sir A. H. GHUZNAVI Kt., M.L.A. (Central).
4. Mr. K. C. SEN, Managing Director, Hazradi Bank Ltd.
5. Mr. B. N. MAULIK, Director, City Oil & Flour Mills Ltd.
6. Mr. B. K. MITRA, Merchant.

MANAGING AGENTS.

MAULIK BROS.,
37, Canning Street, Calcutta.

PROPOSED BANKERS.

1. Imperial Bank of India.
2. Bank of Commerce Ltd.
3. The Hazradi Bank Ltd.

AUDITORS.

Mr. N. C. CHOUDHURY, B.Sc.; A.S.A.A. (Lond.), R.A., Incorporated Accountant, (London), Registered Accountant, 26-C, Creek Row, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

37, Canning Street, Calcutta.

OBJECTS AND SCOPE OF THE COMPANY

The Company has been formed to carry out the objects set out in the **Memorandum of Association and particularly for the manufacture of Vegetable Ghee, all kinds of oil, chemicals and acids in oil, and fat.**

LAND AND MACHINERIES.

The Managing Agents of the Company have already arranged for a suitable plot of land in Santragachhi opposite Railway Station.

The Company has already secured the services of competent technical staff to fabricate almost the entire machineries in Calcutta.

MANAGEMENT.

The business of the Company will be carried on by the Directors through Messrs. Maulik Brothers, who are appointed as the Managing Agents of the Company.

The remuneration of the Managing Agents will be a monthly allowance of Rs 500 till the plants and machineries are installed in the factory and thereafter Rs. 1,000|- per month as allowance and a commission of 5% on the nett yearly profit of the Company calculated according to the provision of Section 87 C (3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913. The Directors have power to increase the remuneration from time to time.

QUALIFICATION & REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of ordinary and/or Preference shares to the face value of Rs. 10,000|- in the Company. Each of the Directors shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration of his service at the rate of Rs. 16|- for each meeting attended.

APPLICATION.

Application for shares should be made on the share application form together with a remittance of the amount payable on the application and the admission fee. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on the allotment. Failure to pay the amount due on allotment will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

DOCUMENTS.

A copy of the said Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Company's Office at 37, Canning St., Calcutta, at any time during office hours on any working day while the subscription list is open.

Application form for shares can be had from and application for shares may be sent to the Registered Office of the Company or at any branches of Hazradi Bank Ltd. who are authorised to receive payments on behalf of the Company.

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue of Capital, subject to the condition that so much of the Capital as cannot in that Government's judgment be properly expended until some uncertain future date is invested and kept invested in prescribed securities which will not be released until the Central Government, (in consultation with Crown Representative if any Indian State Interests are involved), is satisfied that the time has come to make corresponding payments for purposes which are consistent with the enforcement of any measures of control or restrictions that may be in operation at the time when such releases is applied for. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regards to them."

RESULTS OF M. A. AND M. SC. EXAMS

The following candidates have passed the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations of the University of Bombay held in April 1945:—

(1) M. A. EXAM. RESULTS.

FIRST CLASS Nos:—121 173 208 234 235 355 416 417 420.

SECOND CLASS Nos:—4 7 16 18 20 29 30 35 44 55 57 60 70 83 84 86 88 89 92 93 94 95 96 97 100 106 108 111 114 117 119 125 126 129 130 137 140 165 167 170 171 172 177 178 185 186 190 192 200 209 212 215 216 218 220 222 224 228 229 232 236 240 241 246 264 270 279 289 296 303 310 311 320 326 344 350 357 358 361 365 370 373 384 386 388 402 404 423 434 436 449.

PASS NOS.: 3 15 17 24 39 40 41 42 45 49 63 65 67 69 72 73 75 76 81 82 85 87 99 101 102 105 107 109 112 115 120 123 124 131 132 133 134 135 143 144 147 150 151 153 155 166 168 169 174 175 179 180 182 187 188 189 191 194 195 198 199 203 213 214 219 221 223 227 230 233 237 238 239 247 248 250 252 255 260 262 263 266 267 269 271 280 286 288 291 293 295 298 299 304 307 308 309 312 316 317 319 322 327 335 337 338 340 341 347 348 351 356 375 378 385 389 390 392 400 401 403 411 427 432 437 438 442 443 444 452.

Scholarships, Medals and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

1. The Chancellor's Medal to No 416
2. The Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Scholarship to No. 126.
3. The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize divided between Nos. 86 and 97.
4. The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal and Prize to No. 386.
5. The Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship to No. 92.
6. The Miss Sokaribai S. Mankar Scholarship to No. 94.
7. The Sir William Wedderburn Scholarship and the Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta Research Scholarship to No. 355.
8. The Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar Prize to No. 89.
9. The Jaffer Cassum Moosa Gold Medal to No 114.
10. The Balwantrai Kalianrai Thakore Research Fellowship in Gujarati and the Balwantrai Kalianrai Thakore Gold Medal to No. 208.
11. The Bai Aimai Rustomjee Hormusjee Mody Prize to No. 16.
12. The Award of the Bhagwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship will be made later.
13. The N. C Kelkar Gold Medal to No 173

(2) M.Sc. (MATHS.) EXAM. RESULTS.

FIRST CLASS NOS.: 7 11 33.

SECOND CLASS NOS. 6 15 21 27 28 29 36.

PASS NUMBERS 1 4 13 34.

B. A EXAMINATION APRIL, 1945.

The Rustomjee Hormusjee Mody Prize has been awarded to No. 1451 (Mr. Shashikant Hariray Jagad of S. D. Arts College Ahmedabad).

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS: Under the auspices of the Bombay Kerala Youth Congress a Meeting of the Bombay Keralites will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p m at the Poddar College of Commerce Hall, Matunga, when Com. R. M Manakkalath, Sri Nettur P. Damodaran and Sri A V. Sreekanta Poduval will speak. Sjt. S. K. Patil General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. will address on the occasion.

Shortage Of Housing Accommodation

Sir J. Madan On Role Of Co-operative Organisations In Post-War Planning

The prevailing shortage of housing accommodation in the city and the steps to be taken to overcome it were stressed at the first sitting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Conference which came off at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Building, Bake House Lane, Fort, on Saturday afternoon. Sir Janardan Madan presided.

In the course of his presidential remarks, he pointed out that owing to war, shortage of accommodation had become acute, particularly in cities like Bombay, due to practical stoppage of the construction of all new buildings. The effect of this was felt by all, and particularly by people of the middle and poor classes. The question was to be tackled on a large scale after the war. He as a co-operator believed that co-operative organizations also would have to play an important part in that connection.

Proceeding, Sir Janardhan reviewed the history of the co-operative housing movement in the continental countries, and referred with satisfaction to the results achieved by the Saraswat Co-perative Housing Society established in Bombay a few years ago.

WHAT ABOUT WORKING CLASS?

Co-operative housing in Bombay had so far to a small extent met the needs of the middle classes. Referring to the housing of the increasing numbers of industrial workers, the speaker said:—

"There is much that we can learn from the experience of other countries which owing to the growth of their industrialization have had in the first four decades of this century to provide for the housing of large sections of their population in urban areas. It is true that our social and economic conditions are not altogether similar to theirs. The principal difference lies in our poverty. Compared to Great Britain or the United States, the level of income in India is so low for industrial workers and oher wage-earners in urban areas that it seems extremely difficult to provide decent housing on a self-supporting basis. The scope for co-operative effort may, in these conditions appear to be strictly limited. That, however, was not the view held by the Royal Commission on Labour in India or by the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, both of which favoured the provision of industrial housing on a co-operative basis. The example of the successful working of housing societies among industrial workers in Ahmedabad and of the Maharas' society at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District affords ground for hoping that it is possible, as a part of post-war schemes of urban development, to encourage the formation of societies for industrial workers to be financed partly out of their own savings but largely by cheap loans made available by their own co-operative credit societies, by their employers or by the local authorities and Government."

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar in welcoming the president pointed out that the difficulties facing the Housing Societies in Bombay included the paucity of suitable building sites available for purchase, shortage of materials and labour and the ihgh cost of construction. To overcome these, he said, the Government aid was necessary. He hoped the Government and the Municipal Corporation would encourage the post-war building activities.

The conference continues on Sunday.

JOIN THE THUNDERING CROWDS THRONGING TO SEE
NAVYUG'S Thrilling Musical
PANNA
Directed by NAJAM NAQVI
Starring:
GEETA NIZAMI, JAIRAJ,
DAVID, KUSUM.
3RD HOUSE-FULL WEEK
KRISHNA
Daily: 4, 7, 10; Sun. 1 P.M.
Plans Open 10 to 12 Noon

See the revised edition of "Shirin Farhad" with 3 beautiful songs sung by Ragini and also few more charming scenes. If you have seen it, it is worth a repeat visit.

THE BEAUTY OF SHIRIN MADE HIM WISH FOR BIGAMY!
PANCHOLI ART'S
SHIRIN FARHAD
Starring: RAGINI—JAYANT
Gulam Mohd.
Direction: PRALHAD DUTT
9TH WEEK
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m.
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5.
AN ENTERTAINING PICTURE
FOR YOUR SUNDAY
(A Prakash-Evergreen Release).

TWENTY-EIGHTH INDIAN V. C.

Sepoy Namdeo Jadhao, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry during the crossing of the Senio River by the 8th Indian Division. Namdeo Jadhao saved under fire the lives of two wounded comrades and by attacking enemy posts single handed enabled his company to secure the river crossing.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President offering prayers at the tomb of his wife immediately on his arrival at Calcutta.
Courtesy Amrit Bazar Patrika

Air Offensive To Leap Up Into Terrific Ferocity

27,00,000 TONS OF BOMBS TO BE DROPPED ON JAPAN IN A YEAR

LONDON, June 23. (Reuter): More than a thousand Super-Fortresses are to attack Japan every day and would drop 27,00,000 tons of bombs in the year beginning July first, 1945 compared with 15,55,000 tons dropped on Europe 1942 to 1945.

This was disclosed in Washington by the Chief of the United States Army Air Force, General Henry Arnold, when he gave evidence before the House of Representatives Appropriation Committee.

Simultaneously came the announcement last night from Tokio that dictatorial powers are to be given to the Japanese Premier to meet the grave situation following the fall of Okinawa.

On Okinawa itself, although all organised resistance on this vital air and naval base ended long ago, fanatical Japanese are still fighting back with all the machine-guns and small arms that they can muster. At three points on the southern end of Okinawa, they are still managing to put up last desperate resistance.

"One hundred and sixty of these last ditch Japanese defenders were seen yesterday to kill themselves with hand-grenades, announces Admiral Nimitz to-day.

The Japanese have again resumed suicide raids on American shipping.

Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill has sent to President Truman a message of congratulation on the splendid victory at Okinawa, saying that the battle was one of the most intense and famous in military history.

As American forces in Okinawa area now pause to regroup for the final assault on Japan, the spotlight in the Pacific has shifted to Borneo, where Allied troops are driving the Japanese from key positions.

To-day Australian troops in Sarawak have occupied the airfields at Miri and are actively patrolling Lutong and Brunei Bay areas.

On the Philippine Island of Luzon, Aparri, the last port on the island in Japanese hands, has been captured by General MacArthur's forces.

The capture of Aparri bottles up big Japanese forces still in Cagayan Valley and seals off their only port of escape from Luzon.

American and guerilla forces are spreading out rapidly south of Aparri. Other American units advancing five miles north from Ilagan have captured the town of San Juan and destroyed 23 Japanese tanks.

In China, Japanese lines of communication through central and south China and deep into French Indo-China were attacked by medium bombers and fighters of the United States Fourteenth Air Force.

The southern corridor towns of Kweilin and Liuchow were also among targets.

BLUEPRINT OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT

New Organisation To Come Into Force When Ratified In Various National Legislatures

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23. (Reuter): The charter of the new world-wide organisation drawn up by representatives of 50 United Nations at the San Francisco Conference now awaits the signature of all the participating countries.

The Big Five and half the number of other countries who signed the Charter still have to ratify it in their national legislatures and when this is done, the new organisation will come into force.

Thus tentative drafts of certain chapters which have already been published, must not be regarded as the final text, since these drafts are still subject to review. However it is possible to see a clear blueprint of the new international instrument which will be composed of the following five main points:

Firstly a General Assembly of the representative signatory countries with an eleven States Council enjoying overriding authority. The Council will have the power to study, discuss and make recommendations on the international situation, but will not have power to order enforcement measures against the aggressor.

Secondly a Security Council of which the Big Five will be permanent members with armed forces pledged to it for use in policing the world when efforts at a peaceful settlement of international disputes have failed. All major decisions taken by this Council must be agreed to by each member. One member can veto any proposal it opposes except matters of procedure. Six other members will be elected by a General Assembly for two year terms.

Thirdly an eighteen states social and economic Council with wide powers to work towards the removal of economic and social conditions which may lead to war and generally for the improvement of the world.

Fourthly, an International Court of Justice to which international disputes will be submitted.

Fifthly a Trusteeship Council to administer dependent territories.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS & WAVELL PLAN

An informal conference of Nationalist Muslims was held on Wednesday at the office of the Muslim Majlis at Ripon Road, among those present being Messrs. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Salebhai Abdul Kader and Adam Adil. A resolution was passed declaring that National Muslims would not hinder any settlement on the basis of Wavell Plan if the Working Committee of the Congress considered that the plan would lead to the progress of the country and that they would agree to any price being paid to maintain the unity of India if such price was necessary in view of the desire of a section of Muslims to accept office. The resolution also assured the Working Committee that when the time for making sacrifices for the independence of the country came the Nationalist Muslims would be the foremost to make such sacrifices.

JAWAHARLAL INDICTS COMMUNISTS

Says They Missed Life-Time Chance In India

Clarifies Congress Attitude Towards Wavell Plan

The view that the Congress looked at the Wavell proposals only as an interim arrangement to organise the change hereafter was expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a Press Conference at Jinnah Hall on Saturday afternoon.

"I would not dream of accepting it as a permanent or semi-permanent settlement", he said. He added that the only question was whether the proposals were worthwhile even as an interim arrangement. whether they were helpful in leading in the direction of the goal of independence.

Pt. Nehru addressing the Press Conference on Saturday at the Jinnah Hall.

The position of the Communist Party of India, the events following the arrest of Congress leaders in August 1942, problems connected with the demobilisation of soldiers, his attitude to profiteers opinion on the Bombay plan and on Subhas Chandra Bose were some of the other questions that Pandit Nehru dealt with.

A gathering of nearly 200 persons was present and innumerable questions were sent in. Pandit Nehru did not answer question by question. After reading all the questions, he answered the main questions arising out of the whole lot.

Referring to his opinion about the policy of the Communist Party of India during the last three years, Pandit Nehru said that he did not want to sit in judgment on them with regard to various charges and counter-charges, as it was a matter of evidence. But as far as the general policy of the party was concerned he disagreed with them; and they disagreed with him.

NATIONAL INTERESTS FIRST

He went on to explain that wherever in the world there had been a conflict between national interests and an international point of view, essentially and inevitably and always the national policy prevailed, and must prevail. He gave the instance of America, Russia and Britain to show how their inernational policies were formulated with their national policies and how whenever there was a conflict, international interest took a second place. If that was the position in free countries, the position in a country like India should be much more in the interests of national freedom.

COMMUNIST POLICY CRITICISED

As far as Indian leadership was concerned, he made bold to say that they were more internationally minded than politicians in other countries. But when one's country was pushed about and harried, the normal reaction of any self-respecting Indian would be to say "To Hell" with all those who push about and harry it. To use a phrase which was beloved of the communists, the policy of each country should be decided according to the objective conditions prevailing in that country. Obviously, the objective conditions prevailing in Russia were not the same as those prevailing in India, and no Indian policy could be built up on the basis of Russian conditions In India as in other countries, if international issues are not put in a relation favourable to national issues, they suffer and must suffer, and no leader, however great, can wrench the people towards international ism.

Bearing in mind all the background—and in India the chain of events went back to a hundred years—he was emphatic that the policy pursued by the Communists in 1942 was injurious to the interests of the country.

At this stage, a questioner mentioned a number of things which the Communist Party had done such as fighting the propaganda dubbing Congress as pro-Japanese, campaigning for release of national leaders and Congress-League Unity and famine relief work in Bengal and asked Pandit Nehru if he considered these things injurious to the country.

Pandit Nehru replied: "If you ask me, they have missed the chance of a life time in India. They would have been an enormously powerful party if they had functioned in a slightly different way." He went on to explain that "at a critical moment in India's history, when it was difficult to be neutral the Communists were not only not neutral but they were on the other side. He admired their energy, their activity, their self-sacrifice and their organising capacity. He liked some of the young men of the party. But that was neither here nor there.

1942 HAPPENINGS

Dealing with events which had occurred in 1942, Pandit Nehru said that obviously many things had happened which by themselves he regretted. Nevertheless, he was not prepared to condemn anybody without evidence. He was not prepared to condemn large masses of people acting under stress of excitement. He cited the instance of one district in his Province—Ballia. Here, for a few days, the entire governmental machinery broke down and ceased to function. The whole structure collapsed from top to bottom. There had been cases of destruction of property and communications, but there was not one single charge of personal violence. Although they had been roused to a pitch of passion, not one case had been proved of personal vendetta against any Indian or European connected with the administration.

But it was not a question of individual violence, which, of course, he regretted wherever it had occurred but he should be very sorry if the people were passive and had sat at home. From his point of view, it was more important that people should learn to resist whenever they are kicked and harried. The fundamental ethical postulate was that a nation which submits to such treatment was a dead nation and he did not want his nation to be dead. To get a correct picture of India, they should think of the picture of the resistance movements in Europe.

DEMOBILISATION PROBLEM

Dealing with the question of demobilisation of the Indian Army, Pandit Nehru said that while on the one hand the Indian soldier had been stigmatised as a mercenary, he had been on the other hand praised, and stress was being laid on the army being voluntary. What was meant by the use of the word mercenary was that it was not a national army. He recalled how, during the time of the Cripps negotiations, he had told Sir Stafford Cripps that steps should be taken to make the army feel that it was a national army and the rest of the Indians should feel that it was their army. Sir Stafford had told him that it could not be done because it was not a national army; it was not even an Indan Army. It was an Indian sector of the British Army. Pandit Nehru further told Sir Stafford that he did not in anyway intend to change the structure of the army which would continue to function under the Commander-in-Chief. but that he wanted to give it the colouring of the people. Sir Stafford said that it could not be done. Pandit Nehru's suggestion for a National Militia had also prompted the reply that it was for the Commander-in-Chief to do what he could in the matter.

Pandit Nehru had no doubt that the Indian soldier was a magnificent fighter. The Indian Army was a fine fighting force. By all evidence it had done well But he was quite convinced that if it had been given a national colouring and a feeling that it was fighting for freedom, it would have done infinitely better.

Continuing, Pandit Nehru said that the British Government was incapable of dealing with the problem of the demobilised soldier. Only a Government in which the people have faith and in which the army has faith could deal with the problem in a basic way.

BOMBAY PLAN

Regarding the Bombay Plan, Pandit Nehru said that while it was open to criticism in detail, he was pleased with it because a group of hard-headed business men with all their background could put forward a plan in terms of big changes, while people in India were accustomed to dealing with things in a petty way. The important factor about any plan is the people who controlled the execution of the plan and the objective of the plan. If the controlling authority was not a democratic body, the best of plans could do a lot of harm. Also the objective of a plan should not be mere industrialisation, but the raising of the standard of living, of food, nutrition, public health and education. He also felt that the Bombay Plan did not deal with the agricultural aspect of national economy adequately.

BLACK MARKETS

"One of the most painful things in India to-day is the utter moral degradation of vast numbers of our own people," said Pandit Nehru when questioned regarding his reaction to the black markets. He dealt in particular with the black marketeer in connection with the Bengal Famine and said that for every one of the million and a half people who had been starved to death in Bengal somebody had made a profit of Rs. 1,000. Pandit Nehru called himself a somewhat mild individual who did not like to hurt even insects, but it would give him great pleasure to hang all the big profiteers by the neck.

SUBHAS BOSE

Questioned regarding his opinion of the position of Subhas Bose, he said that he believed that the primary motive of Subhas Chandra Bose was to achieve freedom somehow, perhaps with Japanese help. He thought the method was wrong. He had been asked in 1942, at a public meeting in Calcutta, a few months before his arrest what he would do if an army of liberation headed by Subhas Chandra Bose would enter Bengal. He said at that time that he would oppose and fight it, because Subhas would return under Japanese auspices and Japanese control. His belief that Subhas was doing something which in his opinion would help in winning India's freedom would not act as a deterrent.

Allegations Of Torture Against Punjab Govt.

Congress Socialist Party Secretary Moves 'Habeas Corpus' Petition: Judgment Reserved

LAHORE, June 22 (A.P.I.): Allegations of physical and mental torture against the Punjab Government were made by Munshi Ahmad Din, General Secretary of the Punjab Congress Socialist Party in a 'Habeas Corpus' petition which was moved to-day by Malik Jeewanlal Kapur, Advocate, before Mr. Justice Mohammad Munir of the Lahore High Court. His Lordship after hearing the arguments reserved judgment.

When Mr. Kapur began to read certain allegation smentioned in the petition the Crown Counsel, Mr. Anant Ram Khosla raised an objection that the Court had no jurisdiction under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance to go into the details of the treatment meted out to a detenu in jail under the Security Rules framed by the Government.

His Lordship pointed out that under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Court had such jurisdiction if the detention was improper.

Mr. Khosla submitted that under the Restrictions and Detention Ordinance the Legislature had given power to the Government to frame rules for detention and the Court had no jurisdiction to go into the details of the treatment.

Malik Jeevanlal Kapur: That means the Government can ill-treat a person and he had no right to complain against such treatment.

His Lordship, however, asked Mr. Kapur to tell his grievances.

Mr. Kapur submitted that Munshi Ahmad Din was unnecessarily transferred from place to place; placed in different classes from time to time; tortured physically and given solitary confinement.

Mr. Justice Mohammad Munir: "Can I hear all this under Section 491 Cr. P. C.

Malik Jeewanlal Kapur: My Lord the Legislature has not given power to the Government to ill-treat a prisoner:

If a man is kept to break his spirit then the detention is illegal. If the High Court does not prevent this torture no body on earth can do so.

Mr. Justice Munir: Legislature expressly intended to keep all these matters in the Executive and it has been repeatedly held that the High Court has no jurisdiction. I cannot make an order in respect of a person who is detained under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance.

His Lordship without hearing the Crown Counsel reserved judgment.

'Quake Shocks For Punjab Towns

LAHORE, June 23 (A.P.I.): Earth tremors of a rather severe intensity were felt in Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and other Punjab towns at about 12-30 last night.

A similar earthquake was experienced at Srinagar about the same time. People suddenly came out of their houses and collected in lanes and open spaces

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PUBLIC NOTICES

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS, DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Cellulose Lacquers—Dark Earth, Dull green Dull red, Dull blue, and Sky blue being colours available at various centres.

The goods will be sold without guarantee of condition in their present containers. Full details, conditions of sale (Con. 117) and letters of authority to inspect the stores can be had from this Directorate General.

Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender DGD/SR-827/SCI" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury and will be received at the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi upto 4 p. m. on 20-7-1945. Delivery of the stores will be exsite and removal should be completed within 15 days of receipt of acceptance. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for any quantity and the quotation should be per gallon. (3709)

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VACANCIES exist in the Royal Air Force for European and Anglo-Indians, for ground duties. Age limit 18 to 38 years. Starting salary Rs. 95|- plus free food, clothing and accommodation, in addition to the following allowances for married men:—

	Per mensem.
For Wife	Rs. 30|-
For one eligible child	Rs. 56|-
For two eligible children	Rs. 106|-
For three eligible children	Rs. 151|-
Each additional eligible child	Rs. 45|-
Separation Allowance	Rs. 18|-

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(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

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15894 Nos.	Jubbulpore.

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Offers in Tenderer's own form should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals. The cover should be superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-1066|SCI" due 9-7-1945 and should reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 P.M. on 5-7-45. Offers should remain open for acceptance up to 25|7|45. Delivery of the store will be exsite and removal should be completed by 10-8-45.

Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a part thereof. Offers should be per set. 3802

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CITY MARKETS

Share Bazar Recovers After Early Weakness

BOMBAY, June 23.

The local Stock Exchange opened quiet to-day and after further decline, the market rallied on active short covering and moderate buying and closed very steady.

At the weekly settlement a short position was discovered in Tata Steel Shares but the opening decline unnerved operators and in the early stage their was moderate liquidation which resulted in a further loss. But a brisk rally followed on active covering and some replacement buying which wiped off all early losses and recorded slight improvement. The closing tone was very steady.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 2165 and declined to Rs. 2158 but recovered and advanced to Rs. 2185. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 399 and after declining to Rs. 396 advanced to Rs. 401/8 and closed at Rs. 399/8. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1842 and after touching Rs. 1840 improved to Rs. 1856/4. Kohinoor Mill Shares opened at Rs. 592 and declined to Rs. 590 but later closed at Rs. 595. Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 36/10 and closed at Rs. 36/11. Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 207/8.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, June 23.

MILLS.

Apollo 3/14 3/15/6
Bharat 59
Bombay Dyeing 1842/8 45 40 45 40 53/12 51/4 56/12 56/4
Central India (Ord) 372 68 70 69 72 71/8
Century 900
Colaba 215 13
Edward 615 11/4 12/8
Elphinstone (Ord) 79/8
Elphinstone (Pref) 123/12
Finlay 252 81 85/8
Gokak 293 95
India United (Defd) 2/13/6 2/13 2/14
India United (Ord) 13/10/6 13/12/6 13/12
Indore 700 695 703/12 700
Kohinoor 592 90 92 91 96 94 95/8 95
Madhusudan 420
Meyer 187/8 88/12
Model 245
Morarjee 730 32/8
New Great 373 71 75/8 74/8 76/8
Podar 326/4
Sassoon Cotton 20/8
Shri Nivas 353/2
Simplex 277 75/8 77/8 76/8 82 81 82/8
Swadesni 516 19 18 21 19 20
Swan 304 1 4
Tata Mills 57/4

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces 107/4 (Ex. Div)
Sara Sirajganj 116/8

BANKS.

Baroda 145/8
Central 81/4
Imperial (Old) 2006
Imperial (New) 510
India 187/12
National Saving (P. P.) 39
Reserve 141/4
Union 8/15

ELECTRICS.

Ahmedabad 237/8
Andhra Valley (Ord) 1777/8
Tramway (Ord) 142/8
Tramway (Pref) 68/12 68/4
Surat 240
Tata Power (Ord) 1820

INSURANCE.

Mercantile 68
Jupiter 30 30/4
New India 81/4 81/8
Bombay Steam 570
Scindia 36/10 36/8 36/14 36/9 36/15 36/12 36/14 36/11
Tata Steel (Defd) 2165 67/8 55 62/8 58/12 70 67/8 87/8 80 85 77/8 85
Tata Steel (Ord) 399 97 98 96 401/8 399 99/8
Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 166/4 66

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 408/12 10
Associated Cement 207/8 8 6/8 7/8
Belapur 220 18/8 20
Bombay Burma (Old) 522/8 23/12
Bombay Burma (New) 168/12
B. B. Petrol 5/9/6 5/10
Devkaran Nanjee Investment 26
Dharamsey Chemical 44/8
Indian Bleaching 161.
I. I. Trust 118
Premier Construction (Ord) 214 15
Tata Chemical (Ord) 19/11 19/10 19/14
Tata Chemical (Pref) 124/8
Tata Oil 66/8
Associated Cement (Letter of Renunciation) 32 32/8 31/12 32/8
Associated Cement Coupon 17/8 19

SILVER

BOMBAY, June 23.

The local Bullion Market was quiet to-day on general heavy unloading.

It is reported that some outside operators who were credited to carry-over long interest preferred liquidation and in the absence of buying, Quotations were marked down.

Later on their was partial recovery on short covering and traders were inclined to await the attitude of the bull syndicate.

Forward Gold opened to-day at Rs. 78/12 and declined to Rs. 78 on heavy liquidation and later steadied at Rs. 78/4 on short covering. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs 78/6.

Forward Silver opened at Rs 134/12 and slumped to Rs 133/10 on general long liquidation. At the decline the market was supported by shorts and quotation rallied to Rs. 134/2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 134/8.

There was heavy and persistent selling from professional operators which resulted in a big drop in Silver quotation. Brisk business was being done and the selling proved to be too heavy. The market officially closed at 4 p.m. but trading kept on at full speed and quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	133	1	0
Silver Settlement	132	15	0
Ready Gold	77	7	6
Gold Settlement	77	6	6

BOMBAY COTTON

The local Cotton Market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and during the early part of the session quotations moved within a narrow range.

At the opening July was quoted at Rs. 417/12 and improved to Rs. 418/4 under scattered buying. At this level there was some liquidation and July declined to Rs. 417. The Bull Syndicate supported the market and July steadied at Rs. 417/12.

There is a general talk of a corner in the market and short sellers are inclined to cover. However the market looks like narrow until issuance of delivery orders.

The market was quietly steady with a slightly improved demand for September. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	417	4	0
I.C.C. Sept.	430	0	0

High & Low Cotton Prices

BOMBAY, June 22.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. July	420/4	417/4	418
I.C.C. Sept.	432/4	429/12	430

Trading In Cotton

The local Cotton Market will remain open from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday, the 25th inst.

Scarcity Of Desirable Grades To Support U. S. A. Cotton Prices

NEW YORK June 21.

The market fluctuated irregularly dominated largely by the daily Washington developments with the Senate passage of the bill granting Presidential powers to reduce tariff rates 50 per cent bringing out scattered selling. The announcement that the Commodity Credit Corporation would start purchasing the crop at approximately two dollars fifty cents per bale below the levels currently prevailing in Memphis temporarily defeated the bearish sentiment, but traders views veered after the realisation that scarcity of desirable grades would tend to support prices above Government buying levels with the idea further strengthened by heavy textile demands and smaller crop prospects. There was no further foreign business reported, but exporters were very optimistic over the prospects of shipping to the Continent in the near future, particularly France and Belgium. Southern advices indicate a slight improvement in the insect situation. Mill interest in spot cotton is light reflecting uncertainties in connection with legislation of wages and textile ceilings.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 22.

July	22.96+03
October	22.78+02
October highest (10-20 a.m.)	22.80+04
October lowest (11-33 a.m.)	22.74—02
December	22.70+01
January	22.67+01
March	22.62+02
May	22.57+02
July	22.40+03
Middling Spot	28.42+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 22.

July	22.91—02
October	22.77+02
December	22.68—
March	22.61+01
Middling Spot	22.50—05

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

New York, June 22.

July	22.95
October	22.74
December	22.66

Calicut Quotations

CALICUT, June 23.

Cocoanuts Raw 75 Dry 90, Cocoanut-oil 325, Copra Gilice 202/8, Dilpasind 215, Madrasnottam 235, Goodgoods 235, Pepper Wynaad 340, Country 325, Dry Ginger Chernad 235, Ernad 225, Coffee Robusta 85.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Variety. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 Tomorrow. 9-15 Dinanath (Surat). 9-45 Mohammad Khan (Surbahar). 10-0 Mumtaz Begam. 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 Hirabai Barodekar (Vocal).

12-15 p.m. Madhurika Musumdar and Party. 12-30 Govind B. Kurwalkar. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 R. N. Karkare. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 2-30 Children's Half-Hour. 4-20 Children's Programme (M). 5-0 Listeners' Requests. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Mike Steps Out. 6-15 R. N. Karkare. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Matters of Moment. 6-50 Dinanath. 7-15 Mohammad Khan (Surbahar). 7-40 Madhurika Muzumdar and Party. 7-55 Mumtaz Begam. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Let Us Play You Something. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Planning for a New India (E) by T. R. S. 10-0 Grace Calwell: Pianoforte. 10-30 New York Phil. Sym. Orchestra.

Tri-Partite Polish Agreement At Last

THREE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS NOTIFY APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT

MOSCOW, June 23 (Reuter): Complete agreement has been reached on the formation of the Provisional Polish Government of National Unity, states an official 'communique' tonight. The whole composition of the new Government will be announced in Warsaw within a few days.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the London-Polish Government, who is to take part in the new Government, will soon be packing his bags to go to Warsaw.

This is the significance of the Polish announcement with all its implications of removal of "the Polish problem" as a long standing threat to Allied unity and of hope for a new untroubled era in Eastern Europe.

A high source close to the Crimean Commission composed of M. Molotov, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Sir Archibald Clerk Kerr, British Ambassador in Moscow and Avill Harriman, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union said, "The agreement was reached absolutely spontaneously—absolutely unanimously. This is good news indeed".

FORMATION OF NEW GOVT.

LONDON, June 23 (Reuter): Moscow radio says it has been announced that Stanislaw Mikolajczyk (former Premier of the London Polish Government) will take part in the new Polish Government. Three members of the new Government will be drawn from Poles abroad.

The radio said that the following would join the Provisional Government of National Unity; Wladislaw Kiernik, member of the Polish Peasant Party and Ceslaw Wyecha (from Poland) Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Jan Stanczyk, (former member of Polish Socialist Party in London from which he was expelled for accepting the invitation to the Conference) and Mjaczislaw Tugutt (from abroad): Vincent Witos, veteran Polish Peasant Leader (from Poland) and Stanislaw Grabski, 74-year old former Professor of Economics at Lvov University and President of the Polish National Council, when the Polish Government was set up in London (from abroad) are to join the prestidium of Rada Krajowa Naradowa—the Polish Parliament.

The afternoon of Thursday, June 21, is a date for history. It was then that the members of the Crimean Commission learned that an agreement between the three groups of Poles was "in the bag".

In the evening—at a formal round-table meeting in the cream and gilt marble walled hall of the Spiridonovka palace, which has seen many historic conferences—members of the Commission and the three groups of Poles—from the Warsaw Government from the London Government and Democratic Leaders from Poland not part of the Warsaw Government—met for Sir Archibald Clerk Kerr, Mr. Averill Harriman and M. Molotov to notify the approval of the three Allied Governments of the settlement."

It was Mr. Harriman's turn to take the chair, and after the meeting all parties went to the American Ambassador's house to "have a drink on it", as one person at the Conference put it.

Credit of this happy ending to a most vexed problem of post-war relations must go to the Crimean Commission's tactful handling of the situation, as well as to the undoubted spirit of goodwill in which all groups of Poles came to Moscow.

This Conference has been above all a purely Polish affair. The Commission met in a formal conference with the Poles only twice—once on Thursday night to hear the good news of the agreement, and again on Friday evening to signify their formal consent.

It was realised at the outset that it was essential to avoid any kind of partisanship and vital to get Poles on the friendliest possible basis as soon as possible.

Th first occasion on which all parties met was not round a table, but at a party organised by M. Molotov. It proved an excellent start, and after that talks just rolled in to agreement, although it is not doubted that there were some very frank discussions between the Poles before they were resolved on a formula.

The next moves are simple. Once the Polish Government is announced, recognition by Britain and America will follow immediately. At the same time recognition will be withdrawn from the London Poles, who will become ordinary foreigners resident in Britain.

The choice that will be offered to the Polish armed forces abroad is as yet uncertain. It seems clear, however, that large numbers of them will want to return to their homeland. So also will a large number of liberated Poles in Allied occupied territory west of the Elbe.

ALLIED RECOGNITION

LONDON, June 23 (Reuter): The British and the United States Governments will recognise the new provisional Government of national unity to be set up in Poland when it announces its intention of holding free and unfettered elections from Warsaw, writes Sylvian Mangeot, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, today.

MUSLIMS MUST HELP TO WIN FREEDOM

Dr. Syud Hossain's Exhortation

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23 (Reuter): Dr. Syud Hossain, Chairman of the National Committee for India's freedom, Washington, interviewed declared: "I certainly hope a settlement honourable to India and reconciling all national groups will be arrived at". Welcoming Mr. Jinnah's pledge of full co-operation, Dr. Hossain denied the charges that Indian Muslims were less keen for national independence than Hindus and attributed these to British propaganda in America

Dr. Hossain added: "Time has come for the Muslims of India to march forward side by side with the rest of their compatriots and help to achieve their country's complete independence. Inter-communal feuds and personal frictions of any sort must not be allowed to jeopardize the common national front in this critical hour. I count upon Mr. Jinnah to indicate his leadership. The eyes of the world will be on Simla and not less upon the Muslims of India."

CONTROL COUNCIL TO TAKE CHARGE OF GERMANY

SHAEF, PARIS June 22. (Reuter): A United Military Command is on the threshold of dissolution, and its civil affairs and Military Government Branch is preparing to hand over to the Allied Control Council for Germany, Lieutenant-General Arthur Grasset Chief of Staff of this branch disclosed this afternoon, cabled Marshall Yarrow, Reuter's special correspondent.

The transfer will probabaly not be completed until General Eisenhower returns from the United States, but preliminary steps are already under way.

The Allied Control Council, which will soon start regular meetings in Berlin, will face the problem of grappling with the present emergency conditions in Germany as regards food fuel shelter and planning of any future reconstructions. The Germans in some areas are only getting 850 calories a day owing to transport difficulties.

"We just cannot let the Germans drop dead" General Grasset added.

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THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 18)

very well guard against the encroaching tentacles of indigenous capitalism. And as a healthy agnostic and a rationalist, he can more clearly discuss the communal problem on a strictly political plane, unhampered by personal religious prejudices and preferences. With his family traditions, his cultural upbringing, his consistently non-communal and even non-religious outlook, his word is likely to carry greater weight with the Muslims than that of any other leader with a Hindu name. For good or evil, for one reason or other, fed on prejudices or just grievances, by virtue of its own strength or third-party encouragement, the Pakistan movement has become a powerful factor in Indian politics No, longer can it be ignoded. It must be squarely faced, within the ranks of Pakistan there are some comparatively reasonable and progressive elements, too, which *can* be reconciled and weaned away from a negative and disruptive policy—if a proper approach is made by one who is firm yet friendly and who cannot be accused of communal—or even religious—bias.

*

Similarly he alone can remove the doubts and suspicions that have disrupted our national forces by alienating many Congressmen from the Communists. That the Communists' "line" was wrong is obvious. But it is equally true that they are a band of sincere, selfless, disciplined patriots, and that certain capitalist-inspired elements are trying to kill the Communist ideology by charging the Communists with a betrayal of the national movement. As in the past, under Nehru's leadership, it should not be impossible to retain the Communists as a useful and dynamic element within the Congress without necessarily adopting the "line" in toto.

Nehru has been called "the rising star of India." He might yet prove to be our guiding star.

★

The Press Conference That Was Not!

More about the Press Conference that was NOT held in New Delhi on Thursday last week.

The President of the United States of America may not find it below his dignity to hold press conferences personally. The British Premier may on occasions agree to meet the press. But the Viceroy is in a class by himself. Being the "Crown Representative" he has acquired the attributes of divinity and when he is required to call a press conference to elucidate points arising from a statement of his he sends his Pri—sorry, I mean a "Government spokesman"—to answer questions on his behalf Next time we might expect to have the honour of interviewing the Head *Chaprassi* of the Viceregal Lodge!

But, mark my words, there was NO Press Conference. Being new to New Delhi's bureaucratic atmosphere I was naive enough to think that when there was a press conference there WAS a press conference. But no that was not the case. I am supposed to say—and I duly say it now, so help me God.—that

THERE WAS NO PRESS CONFERENCE.

It was NOT held on the evening of Thursday the 14th June immediately after Lord Wavell's broadcast

It was NOT held in Room No. 101 of the Imperial Secretariat.

It was NOT presided over by anybody and NO ONE elucidated the points arising from the Viceroy's broadcast—not even Sir Evean Jenkins, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy or Rao Bahadur Menon, the Reforms Commissioner.

Among those NOT present was Mr. Natarajan, the Principal Information Officer. Mr. Pothan Joseph, looking oddly out-of-place in his new role of Additional Principal Information Officer (or what have you), also was NOT present.

Strictly non-alcoholic cold drins were NOT supplied.

NO ONE asked any questions,

NO ONE answered any questions, and

CHRONICLER, of course, was NOT present!

*

Memo from Mr. Natarajan to Mr. Pothan Joseph; "When you take over charge as P.I.O. please note that, CHRONICLER of 'The Bombay Chronicle' is NOT to be admitted to any press conference that may NOT be held by our department in future.

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NAZIMUDDIN ON LEAGUE DEMAND

"All Five Muslims Must Be League Nominees"

NEW DELHI, June 23 (UPI): In course of talks with press representatives Sir Nazimuddin, prior to his departure for Simla, said that although he had accepted invitation to attend the Simla Conference, his participation in the Conference as also of Mr. Jinnah and other Muslim Leaguers would depend upon the trend of conversations which Mr. Jinnah would have with the Viceroy to-morrow and on the discussions that would take place at Simla among the League invitees to the Conference.

He further said that the Muslim League would definitely insist upon the necessity of nominating all the five Muslim League members to the proposed Executive Council. He did not rule out the possibility of summoning a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League at Simla.

He added that it would be unfortunate if Indian leaders did not seize the opportunity and accept the proposals which required certain modifications and amendments.

SIKAR-FATEHPUR TRAIN DISASTER

JAIPUR, June 21 (A.P.I.): (Delayed): The engine and six compartments of a train were derailed on the evening of June 17, causing injury to about 30 persons. The condition of five of the injured is reported to be serious. The train was proceeding from Sikar to Fatehpur.

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN ON BIRTH OF BABY AT SIMLA

SIMLA, June 23 (UPI): "I am not its father," said Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan when pressmen congratulated him on the impending Simla Conferenoe which they called the "Desai-Liaquat-Wavell product."

The Nawabzada humorously remarked: "So you are going to see the birth of a new baby at Simla. But I forged my claim when so many fathers are already there. Still I wish the new babe a happy journey to the earth if it ushers in a new era for our country. Pray, it brings us peace and happiness."

League leaders were given hearty reception at Kalka amidst popular League sloagns.

Sir Nazimuddin said: "The deadlock has already cost us dearly. The people want popular leaders to take up their affairs in their own hands and if we take a clue from the masses, we must try our best to solve the deadlock and come to a settlement."

HUGE APPROPRIATION BILL

WASHINGTON, June 22 (Reuter): The United States War Department's Appropriation Bill for 1946 was stated by the Appropriations Committtee in the House of Representatives here today to provide for an army of 7,705,000.

This, the Committee stated, was based on the army reaching its present terminal strength of 6,968,000 on June 30 1946.

Approximately, 2,231,000 of the total Army strength would be assigned to the army air forces, and 5,474,000 to the army ground and service forces.

The report added: "Redeployment and remobilisation are expected to continue through 1946."

'VICTORY TEST' AT SHEFFIELD

England 286, All Out (Hammond 100): Australia 23 For Nil

SHEFFIELD, June 23 (Reuter): In the Second Victory test the lunch score was England 113 for two, Hutton out 11 and Robertson out 26 and Washbrook 57 not out.

The score at tea was, England 230 for five wickets: (Washbrook out 63, and Hammond 80 not out).

(Later): England were all out for 286 Hammond out for 100.

At the close of play Australia were 23 for no wicket.

KIEL CANAL OPEN TO TRAFFIC

LONDON, June 22 (Reuter): The Kiel Canal—linking the North Sea and the Baltic—is again open to shipping with a draught of upto nine metres, according to a report received here

LONDON, June 23 (Reuter): Football results are:—Scottish Summer Cup, semi-finals: Celtic 0, Hibernian 2

Morton 0, Partickthistle 1.

Scottish North-Eastern: Aberdeen 3, Hearts 3.

Wavell's Offer

"BEST WE COULD DO AT THE MOMENT"

Labour Prefers Not To Raise India Issue In Election Politics

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 23

The Independent Labour Party and Indian Freedom Campaign Committee are the only two organisations which have decided to hold meetings in Mr. Churchill's constituency Woodford. Speakers will include Mr. Fenner Brockway, Miss Margaret Pope and Mr. George Padmore .

Prominent members of Swaraj House are also participating in these meetings for putting the Indian point of view before Mr. Churchill's electorate. They include Dr. N. N. Gangulee, Mr. Iqbal Singh and Mr. Surat Aly.

Mr. Sudhindra Pramanik, Indian Trade Union leader, has agreed to speak next Thursday, but he will do so from the platform of the Indian Freedom Campaign Committee. Mr. Pramanik has differences with the I.L.P. regarding its foreign policy, particularly its critical attitude towards the Soviet Union.

INDIANS SUPPORT SORENSEN

On the other hand, large numbers of Indians are flocking to the aid of Mr. Reginald Sorensen who is fighting to retain East Leyton for Labour. He is being opposed by the Conservative Party as well as the Liberal Party, he latter fighting against his Pacifist views.

Mr. Krishna Menon, Mr. K. S. Shelvankar, Mrs. Rajkumari Handoo, Mr. Mulk Raj Anand have already spoken in Mr. Sorensen's constituency. They tell me that attendance at the meetings was more han satisfactory. Electors showed their appreciation of the stand taken by Sorensen on the India issue as well as his Pacifist views.

Miss Kamini Bhandari who is studying political science and economics at Cambridge, is at present assisting Sorensen's election agent. The latter told me "This lassie is wonderful. I am afraid I am 'exploiting' her but she is grand and a willing worker. I hope her labours are crowned with success and we send Regi back to Westminster with a very big majority that will be a fitting reply to slanders spread about Mahatma Gandhi's pacifism and Indian nationalism.

Mr. W. G. Cove, another Labourite who is a great admirer of Pandit Nehru, is seeking re-election. His agent says, Cove's electorate will never let him down. They endorse Cove's attitude towards India. Cove is fairly safe, but "you can certainly send us a few Indian speakers to give us a hand. On the Indian question there is so much to learn from your countrymen."

Last night, there was a meeting at Finsbury at which Mr. Krishna Menon and Dr. C. L. Katial, formel Mayor of Finsbury, sat on the same platform with Mr. Herbert Morrison in support of the Labour candidate, Mr. John Platt Mills, better known in the country as "Barrister Bevin Boy." He was the first Barrister, to sign on for the pits.

INDIA'S DETERMINATION

Mr. Morrison who, hree days ago, confessed at a press conference that he knew very little about the Indian problem, became a wiser man as Mr. Menon and Dr. Katial put before Mr. Platt Mill's electors, the Indian case for immediate self-government. Mr. Morrison gave a broad smile as the audience cheered two Indians when they asserted "We in India are determined to destroy the last vestige of British Imperialism from our land". Mr. Morrison at one stage pretended to be busy scanning his note book.

RUDE SHOCK FOR AMERY'S AGENT

Electors in Sparbrook Division, Birmingham, gave a rude shock to Mr. Amery's election agent last night. A few hours before Mr. Amery was to speak last night, his equally complacent agent boasted to press correspondents that a large number of Indians offered to help Mr. Amery's election campaign. This statement, obviously, was not in accordance with fact. In fact, Indians in hundreds from the North, South, East and West along with their British friends, —turned up at Mr. Amery's meeting. They "helped him mighty fine" by asking him some of the most inconvenient questions which are foremost in the mind of every decent Indian.

Mr. Palme Dutt's agent who is receiving the most valuable help from Mr. S. A. Dange has, I am told, drawn up a provisional list for Mr. Amery's agent to speak for the India Secretary. It begins with Sir Samuel Ranganathan and ends up with—oh never mind.

LABOUR DECLINES INDIAN OFFER

In an effort for supporting parties of the Left, Swaraj House wrote a letter to the Labour Party offering to send speakers for putting forward the Indian view. But, the Secretary of the Labour Party declined the offer, saying "We should like to make it clear that at the present stage of Indian affairs, we should prefer not to bring the Indian question into the foreground of election politics.

"Lord Wavell's offer which, in our opinion, is a good one—probably he best we could do at the moment—is to be considered by representatives of the Indian people at the Viceroy's Conference whilst our election is still going on and we should prefer to wait before doing anything, to see how Indians themselves respond to this offer."

Of course, the Secretary sends his best wishes to Swaraj House.

Mr. Mukerji, Mr. M. N. Roy's London representative, is awaiting the arrival of Mr. Tyab Sheikh from San Francisco. He is urgently required for election fireworks.

(SEE PAGE 8)

HIROHITO ON PRESENT CRISIS

"Unprecedented In Japanese History"

LONDON, June 23 (Reuter): The Japanese news agency today quoted the Japanese Emperor Hirohito as saying in a message to his people:

MIKADO MAY TAKE OVER JAP. GOVT

LONDON, June 23 (Reuter): Tokyo radio announced that the Mikado may use his supreme authority to take over the Government of Japan, should a serious emergency arise.

"The present crisis is unprecedented in scope in our national history."

DISORGANISED JAPS PURSUED

MANILA, June 23 (U.P.A.): Filipino and American forces are pursuing the disorganized Japanese throughout the Cagayan Valley after sealing off the final Luzon escape port of Appri.

AMERICAN FIGHTERS STRAFE JAP AIRFIELDS

LONDON, June 23 (Reuter): The Japanese News Agency reported today that 28 American fighers early to-day strafed airfields round Fukuoka, an industrial centre on Kyushu island.

JAP RESISTANCE OVER, OFF BORNEO

MELBOURNE, June 23 (Reuter): All Japanese resistance on Tarakan off north-eastern Borneo has ceased the Army announced today. The end came after the capture of Japanese positions in the north in bitter fighting. Even when their main force had been split, the Japanese fought fanatically in small pockets.

ALLIES BOMB HONSHU FACTORIES AND ARSENAL

GUAM, June 23 (Reuter): Twenty-first Bomber Command officials rate yesterday's pin-point high explosive attacks on five Japanese aircraft factories and Kure arsenal in south-western Honshu among the most successful of the war.

All targets were blasted thoroughly as a break in the clouds permitted 450 Superfortresses to bomb visually from medium levels. Four bombers are missing.

SUICIDE RAIDS OFF OKINAWA

GUAM, June 23 (Reuter): Admiral Nimitz has announced that in recent suicide raids on American ships off Okinawa, the Japanese sank "two light units" and slightly damaged two others.

NAZIS PLANNING THIRD WORLD WAR

WASHINGTON, June 21 (Reuter): The United States Senate Military Affairs Committee has obtained secret German documents showing how the Nazis intended to "hide in" strategic industries while planning a third world war, senator Harley Kilgore, Chairman of the Committee, declared today.

WAVELL DETERMINED TO REACH SETTLEMENT

"Wields Exceptionally Wider Powers Than Cripps"

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 23.

Despatches from India confirm the confidence felt in political circles here about the outcome of the Simla Conference.

This is further strengthened by a report brought from India by a "source vrey very close to Lord Wavell", that the Viceroy is determined to reach a settlement.

He has been given exceptionally wider powers which are incomparable with those given to Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942.

The Viceroy is reported to be anxious when the new British Parliament meets in August, its first task will be to pass an amending act to the Government of India Act, conforming with the provisions of the White Paper regarding the composition of the new Executive Council.

VICEROY TO GRANT INTERVIEW TO AZAD FIRST

(Continued from Page 7.)

ed Simla at about 10-45 p.m. tonight.

In spite of he late hour a large crowd greeted Maulana Azad and other leaders at the cartroad barrier. A large crowd again assembled outside Hotel Cecil to greet Maulana Azad.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES THANKED

Interviewed by the A. P. I., Maulana Azad said that he felt uncomfortable after his arrival in Delhi, firstly, because of inadequate arrangements and, secondly, due to excessive heat. He said the military authorities deserved congratulation for the arrangements at Ambala.

The other invitees who reached Simla to-day are Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Sind Premier, Sir Muhammad Saadullah, Assam Premier, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, Sir Henry Richardson and Rao Bahadur Shivaraj.

'C. R.' CLARIFIES HIS POSITION

NEW DELHI, June 25 (API): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has issued the following statement:—

"Pressmen have asked me about my position at the forthcoming Conterence. Except as a Congressman I should have no place at the Conference table. I am invited as an ex-Premier, and I was Premier as full-fledged Congressman. I have accepted the invitation because I believe I could do justice to the Congress cause and work under the guidace of the Congress President. I have fully explained my position to the Congress President, and I am going to the Conference as one of the ex-Premiers representing the Congress attitude on Lord Wavell's proposals.

POONA RECEPTION TO SAVARKAR

POONA, June 23 (A.P.I.): Mr. V. D. Savarkar, former President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha arrived here today from Bombay to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Mahasabha. He was given a rousing reception at the station.

Amongst those who wre present at the station to receive him were Dr. Shayama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. J. S. Karandikar.

The Working Committee will meet today at 4 p.m. to consider the Wavell proposals and will continue its session again tomorrow.

PANT & KRIPALANI FOR DELHI

BOMBAY, June 23 (A.P.I.): Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, former Premier of the United Provinces, and Acharya Kripalani, Secretary of the Indian National Congress, left by special plane this morning for Delhi.

Pandit Pant will proceed to Simla to attend the Viceroy's Conference. Acharya Kripalani is on his way to Lucknow.

RAJEN BABU FOR GAYA

BOMBAY, June 23 (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, member of the Congress Working Committee, who had come to Bombay to attend the Working Committee meeting, will leave for Gaya tomorrow by Calcutta mail.

DR. KHAN SAHEB

PESHAWAR, June 23 (U.P.I.): Dr. Khan Saheb, the Premier accompanied by Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, left for Lahore this morning 'en route' to Simla to attend the Viceroy's conference on June 25.

HIGH TREASON CHARGE AGAINST GRAZIANI

ROME, June 23 (U.P.A.): High treason proceedings got underway today against Marshal Rudolfo Graziani who allegedly collaborated with the Germans.

Three other high ranking Italian military officers are being tried at the same time.

Horrors Of Dachau Camp

Stark evidence of German brutality, these dead prisoners were piled high against the walls of a room awaiting cremation when Seventh U. S. Army troops took Dachau.

Horrors worse than those found in the German concentration camps of Buchenwald and Belsen were discovered in the stinking hell-hole of Dachau, captured April 30, 1945. More than 32,000 prisoners were liberated, among them some Englishmen, Canadians and Americans. The camp was formally surrendered by an S S lieutenant carrying a white flag, accompanied by a Swiss Red Cross official, but S S troops opened fire as American troops approached the main entrance. The Germans were shot down. Three prisoners were electrocuted when they tried to burst through the electrified wire barrier to welcome the Americans. S S guards opened fire on other prisoners who went wild with joy and rushed to meet the liberating troops.

Prisoners with access to records said 9,000 people died of hunger, disease or shooting within the past three months at Dachau. Four thousand more perished during cold winter months. When Americans entered the camp, they found 50 open railway cars standing on a siding, containing hundreds of corpses piled on top of each other. They also found a row of kennels where fierce dogs were kept to set after escaping men. They discovered gas extermination chambers, incinerators full of naked bodies, bodies marked for dissection and the bodies of several small children.

Vijaya Laxmi Pandit Raises The Flag

(Continued from Page 5)

British to quit and to quit as quickly as they can. (Applause).

Coming back to the parallel, in 1935 we had a general election in India, and as one of the candidates I toured thousands of miles, both in my own constituency, and for other friends who were standing for election. The greatest difficulty was to explain to the man who was to vote for you that the vote meant power, that he had it in his power to give it to you or to give it to the next person, and he had it in his power to see that after he gave that vote, you voiced his claim and his need in the Legislatures. He could not understand that point.

He didn't understand what it meant to sign his name or put his thumb impression on a piece of paper, because it seemed so incredible that anybody could want the opinion or the help of a half-naked, half-starved villager who didn't get enough food to eat and couldn't educate his children and whose family died as quickly as they bred because there was no medical aid for a hundred-mile radius. He just wouldn't understand. Half our battle was in explaining it to him.

I see the same thing to-day in other countries of the world amongst the intelligent people, but for a different reason, because thinking implies responsibility, and we don't want to take responsibility. We are quite happy as we are. If we can get one meal a day, well, what is the use of bothering? Two would be better than one, of course, but so long as it is one, why bother?

Only this afternoon I was having lunch with a very wealthy group of ladies, in fact, so wealthy that I was completely over-awed by so much prosperity and wealth. One of them, referring to some very small thing that had happened—I think the heater in her room was not functioning or the tap had broken down and there was no hot water, or something extremely trivial—said, "My wants are simple. If I can have a good home and reasonably good food, and my car, and the small comforts that I value, I don't want anything else". (Laughter).

Well, that is a vey reasonable thing, and I am sure most of us would be quite happy with a house and a car and a few other little luxuries. But the point is, are we going to make it possible for all the other people in the world to have the same thing?

It is no longer good enough to say that, "Oh, yes, we are planning towards that". We have been planning towards that for many, many years, and the time now has come to make those plans effective, to put them into action. And this heaven-sent opportunity has been given to us with the ending of the war to translate into reality, into fact, some of those wonderful dreams we have been talking about.

We mustn't sit back and talk about Dumbarton Oaks or this, that and the other. They are all very good things, in their own way, but they will be absolutely useless unless they have the backing of the people, the understanding of the people, the force of the people behind them. And I am afraid, unless the people get up and think, nothing will happen at all. New words will be coined to express old thoughts, and everything will go on in the same way until there is another war and another peace and then again another war. We shall talk and we shall have meetings, and celebrations of our days of victory, and may be we shall be sad on other days when we are not victorious.

But I would like to think a little of all those homes where the lamps will never be lit again because dear ones will never return. The same thing is happening in my country. Many of our dear ones have not returned from prisons and from concentration camps. I want to fight for the day when these things will be made impossible, when it will be the right for every human being to live in security, to work in security and enjoy the fruits of his toil, and be the equal of his neighbour.

I believe that if America wishes, this great dream can become true for humanity. That is why I have ventured to come before you to-night, not only with a message of greeting from my people, but also to remind you in the name of humanity of the big task that awaits you. I am sure that the American public will take up the challenge and will see to it that the world is made into the sort of place we want our children to live in.

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NOTE: A cash Reward of Rs. 2,000 would be awarded to anyone who proves it otherwise.

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Old Mother Hubbard

FEW middle-class homes in India are today without their emergency stock of canned, bottled or preserved foods. None should be, for total war makes "iron rations" necessary for civilians as well as for fighting men. Thanks to the great strides in the science of food conservation, the housewife now enjoys an increasingly wide choice of nourishing and palatable foods that will keep for long periods. Although she can use many home methods (runner beans in salt, eggs in "water-glass" and other chemicals, and fruit and vegetables either bottled in presence of sulphur dioxide as a preservative or in vacuum jars) it is on the canning industry that she largely relies. Canning in its turn relies largely on the chemist and the chemical industry to maintain its high standards of pure and wholesome food. This involves incessant research for example, into the acidity of different foodstuffs, special linings for the containers and how to preserve both the vitamins and the appearance of canned foods. In India great strides are being made in the drying of vegetables. The necessity of war has given urgency to food conservation. Chemistry is also showing how, by dehydration and other methods, allied ships can carry to the war fronts the greatest possible amount of nutriment in the shape of meat, milk, eggs and vegetables in the smallest possible bulk. The credit for this must go not only to the allied farmers and merchant navies but also to the British Research Chemist who has so simplified the transportation of food.

ICI

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD.

"URDU"

The issue for the 2nd quarter is as usual replete with interesting and schoolarly articles. The place of honour is given to Maulavi Saiyed Hashmi's article on the political conditions that prevailed in Delhi during the life-time of Khwaja Mir Dard (1720 to 1784). The writer is right when he says that it was those conditions which slowly brought about the disintegration of the once powerful Mughal empire. Another interesting article which is full of information as well is from the pen of Mr. Muhammad Daud Rahbar and deals with the evolution of our moshairas. There are other articles which are worthy of perusal. Review-columns are regularly maintained.

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Islam: Its Culture And Heresies

Iqbal Academy Series, No.1—The Spirit of Islamic Culture by K. Abdul Waheed; No. 2— Islam Abdul Ahmadism by the late Sir Md. Iqbal. Eight annas each. Iqbal Academy, Lahore. 1944.

This is an age of pamphlets and pills. It is almost as easy to read a pamphlet as to swallow a pill, and the effect is just as transient. The Iqbal Academy has done well to sense the time-spirit, but it is doubtful if its first two pamphlets are successful. One hopes a great deal from a tract with a grand title like the "Spirit" of Islamic Culture; but on reading it one finds that there is no attempt to explain the word "culture", nor is there a systematic presentation of the theme. The essay is a brief panegyric on all that Islam has done; it nowhere distinguishes between religion and social life on the one hand, or civilization and culture on the other. It gives without any critical estimate some of the undoubted achievements of Islam. It also claims that of all the religious systems of the world Islam alone has succeeded in evolving a distinctive culture. This claim is sometimes made by zealots of other religions, and therefore need not have been repeated. Such claims are however to be tolerated, and according to Iqbal (citing Gibbon), such toleration may be of the philosopher to whom all religions are equally true; or of the historian to whom all equally false; or of the politician to whom all are equally useful.

The second pamphlet deals with Ahmadism and is from the forceful pen of Iqbal. Now that Islam is torn by so many dissensions, was it so necessary that a polemical tract of a great poet should be rescued from oblivion? Could we not have chosen something non-controversial from his writings to understand his interpretation of Islam? It seems to us that if something had to be included from the pen of Iqbal, his lecture on the Spirit of Muslim Culture ('Reconstruction of Religious thought in Islam,' Lec. V) would have been more appropriate. There are many brilliant things in this tract, but at the present moment it is hardly necessary to have a tilt at Jawaharlal Nehru or to refute the heretical postulates of the Ahmadiyya.

The attempt of the Iqbal academy is laudable, and we hope that their future efforts will be more successful. The first pamphlet is well printed and got-up, in the second the printing has deteriorated considerably.

A.A.A.F.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Prison Days

By

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Misleading

Sir,

While reviewing "Mashal-e-Rah" in your Sunday edition dated 27th May the learned reviewer writes—"'Lagan' is one such piece in which the most delicate sentiments are described without using a single Persian or Arabic word. Indeed, it is almost a model of the simple Hindustani that we are trying to create as a national language." In other words your reviewer wants to create this impression that the national language "we are trying to create" will be bereft of every vestige of Persian or Arabic. This is far from truth. The national language to be called Hindustani will contain all the familiar Persian or Arabic words that have become part and parcel of the Hindustani language. Indeed the Persian or Arabic words are not to be boycotted by the sponsors of the national language. This elucidation is necessary since the language used by your reviewer is a bit misleading.

Z. A. BARNI.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"Dear Dada,"—writes sister Meher Palkhiwalla, "I don't think Mr., Mrs. or Miss 'N.E.', whoever he or she is, —one who has written the article, 'On Reading The "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly, in the last Sunday issue of this paper,—has any children at home—children who may be able to read the paper; otherwise, I am sure, they would never allow any one there to handle the 'Chronicle Weekly' unless they have at least seamed through their page—the 'Children's Own Corner,' as we do in our home. On going through that article, however, I find the mention of his 'youngest brother,' who is 'not active as the rest of us'. That also is surprising!—or are all the elders in that home so selfish as not to allow their youngest even to have a chance to look at the pictures in the 'Weekly'?

"In our home the youngest of us enjoys almost all the pictures appearing in the paper, and especially those appearing in the Children's Corner, and particularly when they are either his or his brothers and sisters', and also when they are either photographed or drawn by any one of us. You do not know perhaps and the elders hardly realise how we enjoy seeing and reading our own contributions in the 'Corner'—and if this letter is published (Please do publish it as early as possible), it will be a sort of triumph for us, for our whole family, including myself (first, of course), and we shall simply jump.... for, besides my own letter in my Own Corner, it will express our (all readers', I believe) feelings of joy and gratitude to you, to the Balkan-ji-Bari, and to the 'Bombay Chronicle Weekly.'

"May I tell you that the elders in our home also take a good deal of interest in the 'Corner'. My elder brother and sister, who are in business and in College respectively, often say that they acquired the habit of reading newspapers through the Childrens' Own Corner of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly', and they still continue to enjoy going through it. They say that in their young days the 'Corner' used to be a big one two to three pages. How much more matter and how many more pictures there must have been then. We know that it is due to war emergencies that the space has been decreased, and we have now only half a page. But we hope that soon the things will be all right."

Some of the Boys and Girls of the Cawnpore Balkan-ji-Bari

The above are just a few extracts from a pretty long letter. I have received also letters from Brother Niranjan Desai, Sister Durga Kulkarni, Brother Nizam-ul-Din, Shams-ul-Din, Sister Helen D'Souza and a few others on the same subject. It is heartening to see that you do not only read the 'Children's Own Corner but also go through the other material that is published in the 'Bombay Chronicle Weekly'. I am particularly happy to note that you love the Balkan-ji-Bari's illustrated monthly journal PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper', too. Unfortunately, during the last two or three months, It has not been published in time. Anyway, its June issue will be ready shortly, and it is hoped that after July, the issues will be brought out quite regularly.

★ ★ ★

Shrimati Indira Renu, In-Charge, Phychological Study Class, has issued the following circular to the Local Branches and Workers of the Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Baris:—

"The attendance at our Psychological Study Class held on 16th June was again very scanty. As you are aware, the class is held regularly on every Saturday at 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Fellowship School, Gowali Tank. We had expected better attendance on the previous Saturday as a result of the general circular, dated 14th June, bringing to the notice of every one concerned, facts about the class.

"If the attendance continues to be scanty, and the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers do not desire to take advantage of the class, it may have to be discontinued. If, however, every Local Branch undertakes to send at least one Worker to attend the Class regularly, and sends the name of that Worker (and others also wishing to joins the Class) by 30th June, the class may be continued.

"Please convey this information to all the Bankan-ji-Bari Workers and others interested in the Class as early as possible, and let us have the reply in time. We hope the attendance on 30th June will be good, and the class will be continued for the benefit of all concerned and for the welfare of children."

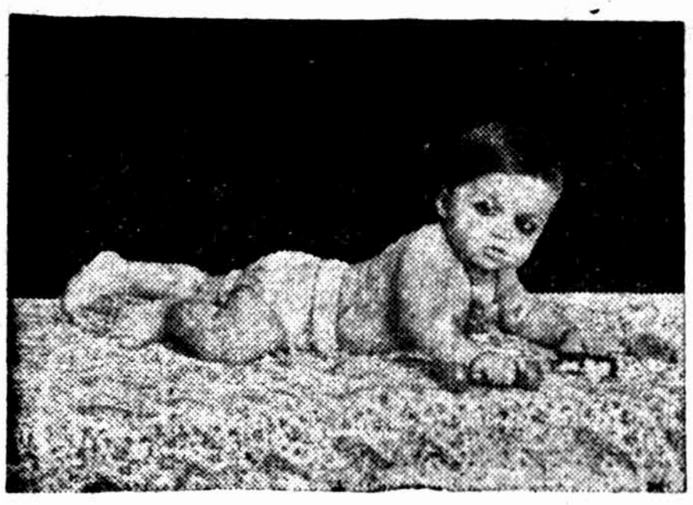
★ ★ ★

The Balkan-ji-Bari sends Greetings Cards to all its Members on their Birthdays, and it is expected that the recipients will send the Balkan-ji-Bari whatever donation they like, on the happy occasion, for the Poor Children's Fund.

"GULISTAN," KHAR-BOMBAY. 21.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21



CHILDREN FEEL HAPPY WITH THE TOYS OF THEIR OWN CHOICE
(Photos—Left by Brother V. D. Adhiya and Right by Brother L. N. Saxena)

A Modest Panegyric On Youth!

(Continued From Page 6)

that Mozart is a fidgety pest, ever leaping about like a—in a colander. He concludes with a quotation from Goethe, intending to establish the superiority of his taste for jazz, swing, boogie-woogie and Dixie: 'There is something magical in Rhythm: it even makes us believe that the sublime lies within our reach.'

To which the classical enthusiast rejoins tartly that it is but the sublimity of sublimation; and follows up with a broadside, part invective and part a brilliant summary, of the more superficial conclusions of psycho-analysis.

Now this altercation is a very wonderful thing, and serves only to show the profundity of the understanding of modern Youth. For does nt not pave the way to a new, vaster, and doubtless infinitely superior sort of music? If we accept the great Hegelian triad method of thought, and listen not to its small-minded critics, we must certainly agree that it is inevitable. And this boon, be it remembered, springs, direct from Youth!

Consider art. (I beg your pardon—Art.) The division between old and new is not here contested so bitterly. This is for the good reason that the labour involved in digesting the vast amount of solid information, such as Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519); Rembrandt (1606-69); Turner (1775-1851); etc., etc., and learning and retaining the distinctions between Synthetism, Fauvism, Constructivism, and so on and so forth, leaves little time or inclination for controversy.

Similarly, it is the profusion of material to employ the attention that prevents great contention in the matter of literature. Youth here shows great magnanimity in overlooking certain inconsistencies in contemporary writers; in nobly rallying round when Mr. Aldous Huxley retires from his role of satirist and general guide to pornographic literature, to devote himself to loving his neighbour, and attempting to hoist himself to heaven by his own boot-tags; in politely looking the other way while Mr. T. S. Eliot does his quick-change from pedant to preacher. It consumes with but an insignificant belch Mr. Auden's somewhat diaphanous didactic; makes little demur at Mr. Read's enthusing; being, indeed, courteously accommodating to every shade of political theory and opinion.

One can, however, distinguish certain patterns of political thought. For classical or arts students are noticeably attracted to a form of socialism, the adherents of which, being like Laurence Sterne, impatient of the unimaginative restraints of Fact, are peculiarly fitted to lead popular movements such as Jail Mosley! On the other hand, students of the sciences feel that acquaintance with such facts as Zn plus H2SO4 equal ZnSO4 plus H2 provides incontrovertible support for communism, as the only system for rational men. A few support Cabinet and Country. Some will argue black is white. Thus the nature of the political opinions of Youth being, in toto, undoubtedly representative of the present electorate, surely makes a very strong case for the extension of suffrage to eighteen-year-olds. But there does remain a vile, peevish, recalcitrant residue, who will not conform to this orderly pattern. These are such as venture to doubt the sacred word of the British Government; who assert with regard to a certain 'affair' that, with Russia winning the war for us, the Communist bogey can no longer be the Government's scapegoat, and that the grave of poor Trotsky is being trampled on instead: which, of course, is infamous sedition, and like enough to get its propagator imprisoned under Regulation 18b.

Such insubordination, however, we may soon hope to see eradicated, for the adoption of the Fuehrerprinzip by the National Association of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, which trains 'leaders' for the sum of £3 3s., indicates a firm resolve to direct the opinions of Youth into the Right Channels.

Having reached this satisfactory conclusion, therefore, the reader, who, if he shall have read carefully, will now be tricked out with many sound Ideas and Facts about Youth, must part company with me; it being left to me only to warn him against forming too hasty opinions of his own upon this intricate and abstruse subject. Some there are will attempt to adduce false evidence, showing that Youth is nasty-minded, self-assertive, conceited to a degree. To fight directly against such a monstrous preversion of Truth as this is as unavailing as Peer Gynt's fight with the Great Boyg. One must 'go round about.' Evidence to the contrary must be collected calmly, and presented irrefutably, as in the present article, to secure the complete and permanent discomfiture of such unprincipled rogues.—("The World Review").

SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE DISCOVERED

Successful Wartime Experiment

By A "SUNDAY DISPATCH" REPORTER

In a hospital at Epsom, Surrey, I talked recently to a man who flew to Italy with 1,000 mosquitoes in a little muslin bag, had them infected with malaria from British troops, and returned home to bring one of the most dramatic campaigns in the medical history of the war to a successful end.

The man was Mr. P. G. Shute, assistant malaria officer to the Ministry of Health. Shortly before the big push in Italy, malaria largely spread by the German "flood and infect" method of warfare, was knocking out thousands of Allied fighting men.

It became so bad that it threatened to halt the progress of the Allied armies. So Mr. Shute was flown to the battle-front in a bomber with his mosquitoes.

They were "British reared" insects and free from infection. His object was to let them bite infected soldiers and bring back the toxins to England for experiments.

In the first hospital the medical officer told him he did not have the nerve to ask the sick men. Mr. Shute asked them himself.

He pointed out that it would save the lives of thousands of their comrades. There were 68 patients. Every man volunteered, although one man was almost too weak to lift his hand.

Back in England, the War Office issued another call for human "guinea pigs", and there were battalions of volunteers from fit fighting troops.

They were offered no inducement for their services, but 200 were bitten by the infected mosquitoes and contracted malaria.

It was then that Mr. Shute tried out his new synthetic drugs, a substitute for quinine.

One of them is known as Mepacrine but the other two are still secret.

His experiments were highly successful. Drugs went out to Italy by air and Allied troops were brought back to health and into the fighting lines.

Mr. Shute travelled all over Central Europe before the war studying the deadly "Anopheles" mosquito.

He says it will be necessary to segregate returning troops who have been infected for a year to prevent the possibility of spreading malaria in Britain.

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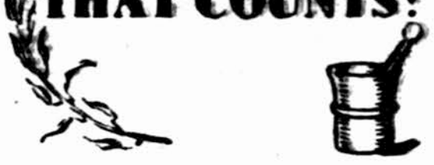

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Adhyakha—Dr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose, M.A., Ayurved-sastri, F.C.S. (London) M.C.S. (America) Formerly Prof. of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

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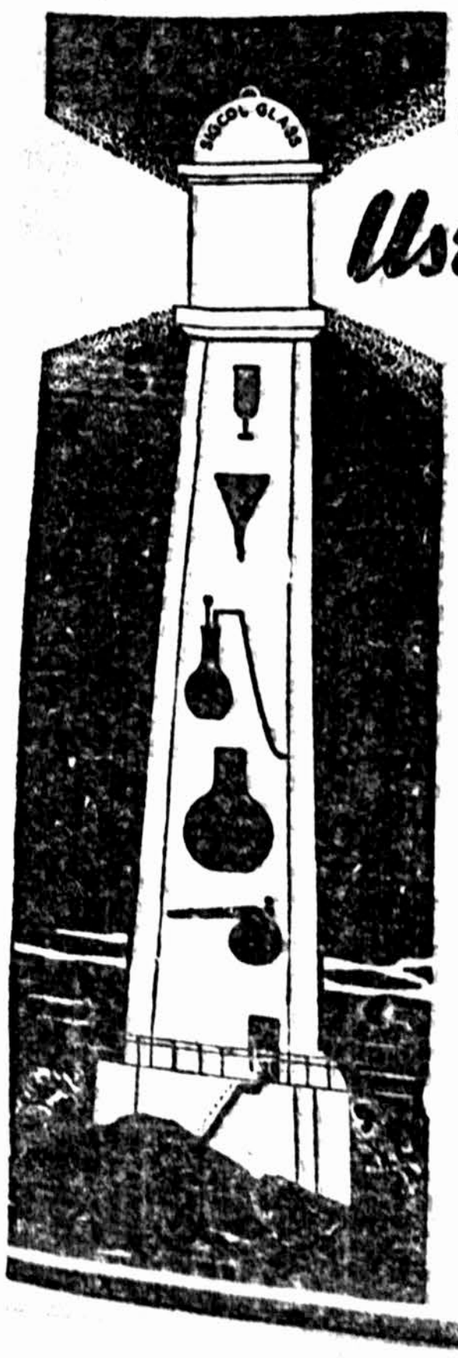

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

This reporter, finding himself abandoned high and (not so) dry on the peaks of Simla while the Congress Working Committee is meeting in Bombay, may well recall the Urdu poet's lament—

Ham bayaa-baan men hain aur ghar men bahaar aai hai!

(We are in the desolate wilderness while at home the Spring has arrived in all its glory!).

★

The Man Who Is Not Invited

During the last seven days I have travelled all the way from Bombay to Delhi and from Delhi to Simla. The Wavell Plan, before as well as after its publication, was the chief topic of conversation I encountered everywhere. I have discussed it with fellow-passengers in the train with contractors ticket-collectors, Army Officials, both Indian and British, with white and brown Bureaucrats' Government of India's Information Officers with reporters and editors. On the way to Simla from Kalka I travelled in the same car as an old (and knighted) British irrigation expert a young British Army major just back from Burma and an Indian clerk in the Army G. H. Q. I found all of them keenly interested in the possible outcome of the conference that is scheduled to begin in Simla on June 25.

The one question which I have been most frequently asked is: What will be Nehru's attitude to the Wavell proposals? Sometimes I am also asked: What will be Azad's reactions? But as it is generally known that they share the same opinions on most of the vital political issues, the question is again resolved into: What will be Nehru's attitude to the Wavell proposals? The lay public insists on crediting us journalists with powers of omniscience in spite of our many forecasts that fail to come true. I wish I could answer the question but frankly I cannot. But I can say—and this is the view held by many—that the man NOT INVITED to the Simla Conference might well determine its success or failure.

★

The World Was Dark Without Him!

There was something very poetic and touching about the telegram Indira Nehru sent her father on hearing of the orders for his release: "Darling, the world has been dark without you. I am coming to Allahabad and will wire arrival. Indira."

It is not difficult to imagine her feelings on learning that at last, after 34 months of separation, she could meet her father. Naturally she cut short her vacations in Kashmir and rushed back to Allahabad to prepare Anand Bhawan for the reception of its master. I saw her, dressed in a Khaddar Punjabi dress, at the Delhi railway station trying to persuade the Reservation Clerk to give her a berth on the first train leaving for Allahabad. The over-worked railway official, failing to recognize the tall thin girl, stuck to the letter of the law, explaining that as the train was due to leave in a couple of hours, no more bookings could be made and she would have to take her chance along with the rest. It was evident that he saw no reason why she should be in such a hurry to catch the slow uncomfortable Parcel Express instead of waiting over-night and catching the Punjab Mail in the morning. How could he. How could he appreciate the feelings of a daughter who, all through her life, has had to snatch the few moments of her father's company whenever she could, in between his long spells in jail, who can never be certain when the long arm of "law and order" might again snatch away her beloved father?

Uncomplainingly the brave Indira has been bearing the pangs of separation. Since her mother's death, Jawahar has been everything in the world to her—father, mother, brother and sister! Yet she is not the one to hold back her father from the path or duty. She herself has been in and out of jail more than once. But to accept the trials and tribulations of national service is not to lose one's attachments to human relationships. And who can fail to be moved when the daughter tells her father, "The world has been dark without you."?

Without Nehru, the world has been dark not only for Indira but for many of us in India whose political horizon for the last quarter century has been illuminated by this radiant, personality. As an embodiment and symbol of youth—daring, defiant, unconventional—, as a fervent socialist and a champion of the rights of the oppressed and the down-trodden, as an intellectual with a mind like a diamond, as an internationalist who never allowed his patriotism to cloud his world outlook, as one of the staunchest—and earliest—anti-fascists, Nehru has played a memorable role in the history of his country. What he has spoken and written—and done—has influenced the minds of millions of his countrymen; his thoughts and ideas, have become as much a part of the national consciousness as even Gandhiji's. And, at least in one

sense, it is truer to say that NEHRU IS INDIA than GANDHI IS INDIA. For, while Gandhiji, with his roots deep in the spiritual soil of India, sums up all that is great in the past and the present of India, Nehru represents the dynamic urges of the future.

★

Our Fears Were Lairs

Thirty-four continuous months of imprisonment, of separation from one's relations, colleagues and co-workers, of isolation from the fast-flowing stream of life of helplessly witnessing the anguish and misery of one's countrymen, can do much to change the psychology of a man—even a great man. He might lose the clarity and precision of his mind. He might become frustrated, embittered, unbalanced. He might seek escape from bitter reality, in mysticism, he might try to forget the unpleasant present in a contemplation of the past. He might get broken—or bent. From a fighter for freedom he might turn into a crusader for religious revivalism—as happened to Swami Shradhanand when he came out of jail and to Aurobindo even before he went there! From a world-famous revolutionary he might turn into a 13,000-rupees-a-month "collaborator"—as happened to M. N. Roy. The cases of De Valera, Subhas Bose and the Grand Mufti of Palestine show imperialist oppression might lead even such sincere idealists into blind, unthinking, embittered isolation.

During the last 34 months, the thought often occurred to some of us: Would this latest term in jail change Nehru? We were afraid the injustice and oppression perpetrated by imperialism might damp his original anti-fascist ardour. When we heard that he was studying old Sanskrit classics, we were afraid he might turn his face from the socialist future to the mystical past. In moments of panicky doubt, we even wondered if his socialism itself might be tempered, if his faith in internationalism might get shaken up.

His very first statement has proved that our fears were liars. It is marked with the same clear intellect, the same passion for freedom, the same concern for the release of the masses from economic exploitation, the same international outlook, the same vision of a world at peace based on the freedom of all countries and classes.

The report says that he looked considerably aged when he emerged from the jail-gate. It is difficult to believe it. There might be a few more lines etched on his handsome face, a few more white streaks in the sparse hair on his noble head, but the youthful vigour of expression and the youthful optimistic outlook are still the outstanding characteristics of Nehru.

★

Report To Nehru

As a Marxian socialist Nehru is a firm believer in the dynamic, changing nature of the world. In his statement he refers to the "vast and revolutionary changes (that) have taken place all over the world. He has not allowed the temporary set back in our own freedom movement to confuse the world situation. He realizes the true significance of the outcome of the war—"that passion for freedom exists in every country." In the terrible tragedy of Bengal he sees not only "the final judgment on British rule in India but also a death-warrant on the economic order which produces such tragedies."

One does not have to report to him that 1945 is not 1942, that the world and India have moved a long way during these three years. Two big tyrants—Mussolini and Hitler—have been overthrown and their downfall has been caused not merely by the armed forces and governments but by the common people of many different countries united in common purpose. The emergence of the people's forces as a decisive factor—in Yugoslavia, in Greece, in France, even in Britain—is a fact of history which he surely must have noted, even as he must have observed the dynamic impact of the Soviet Union on world affairs. It is against this background that he must set the picture of his country and link its struggle for freedom with the world-wide struggle against tyranny and injustice that has only been partially won.

Within India itself, the three most important developments, besides the Bengal tragedy and the general economic distress in the country about which Nehru rightly feels so strongly and which he has already analysed so correctly, are (1) the emergence of Indian capitalism as a powerful influence in the country's affairs, (2) the worsening of the communal situation, resulting in the crystallization of the Pakistan demand and the intensification of separatist claims, and (3) the unhappy cleavage between the Congressmen and the Communists.

Nehru is in a peculiarly privileged position to give a lead to the country on all these issues. As a socialist and keen student of economics, he can

(Continued on Page 13)

A View Of The Nehru Procession.

4 Years

The first LAST PAGE appeared four years ago on JUNE 22, 1941

It was a historic day.

On that day the Nazi army suddenly invaded the Soviet Union.

In all humility, the .."Chronicler" likes to feel that the ..LAST PAGE was one of the weapons with which democracy, roused by Hitler's supreme act of treachery, hit back.

★

Four years have passed. And today the Red Flag of the Soviet Union flies over the ruins of Berlin's Reichstag. Hitler is dead—or worse than dead! Is Hitlerism also dead? The war in Europe is over. The war in the minds and hearts of men continues!

★

Four years! Four years of war and violence, of heroism and treachery, of the breaking of chains and the forging of new chains; four years of Four Freedoms and the Defence of India Act, of the freedom-lovers in Europe mobilizing against tyranny, and of freedom-lovers in India clapped in jails; four years of prosperity for the profiteers and misery for the people; four years of rationing and controls and skim-milk tea and standard cloth. Four years. One thousand four hundred sixty-one days and one thousand four hundred sixty-one nights; Births and deaths and murders and martyrdoms, loves and marriages, the sun, the rain, the storms and floods, the sowings of seed, harvests and crops, hoards of grain and starving millions dying for the lack of a grain of rice.....

BENGAL! This one word will remain grimly etched in letters of fire on the memory of the last four years. And every time one thinks of the period 1941-45, the phantom army of four million skeletons will be seen marching across the spreading plains of Bengal—marching to nowhere—and their footfalls will echo the lamentation and fierce accusation of a whole people. They shall not sleep! Nor will they let us sleep!!

★

THE LAST PAGE began as a modest weekly compendium of notes and comments about "shoes and ships and sealing-wax and cabbages and kings." As the weeks passed by, the more urgent and grimmer aspects of life intruded in its columns. It was not written by one man, nor by a group of men. It was dictated by the dynamics of happenings in the world and in India. It was its privilege to make itself the sensitive seismograph recording—shall we say chronicling?—the earthquakes that rocked, sometimes shattered, the lives of men, the vibrations that passed through the hearts and minds of people, the mood and temper, the actions and reactions, of humanity, its leaders, and its enemies.

This sensitivity could not have been developed, this purpose could not have been fulfilled, but for the co-operation extended by the readers of this Page—in homes and offices and schools and colleges and libraries and jails and detention camps—who wrote to the "Chronicler" appreciating or criticising or condemning what he wrote, pointing out mistakes, challenging statements, suggesting topics. It is gratifying to learn that some of these readers are our respected leaders of thought and politics, but even more gratifying to find that most of them are the common people—students, clerks, petty shop-keepers, social workers, political prisoners. To them all, on this fourth anniversary, the LAST PAGE sends greetings and an expression of gratitude.

★

Four years have passed. Through suffering and blunders, the world moves on towards the dawn of a new day. Some of the most formidable tyrannies have been laid into dust. The people everywhere show signs of new life and new purpose. In India, the 34-months old period of stalemate and frustration has ended with the release of our leaders. Hope is rekindled in Indian hearts. What the future holds for us and our country one dare not forecast. But whatever it is, it will be a period of exciting, fruitful, action on the part of our people. Dare one hope that, through the years to come, the LAST PAGE will continue to be the chronicle of their deeds and the singer of their song?

WE LIVE:

The Greatest Miracle

By N. V. ESWAR

You need not scratch and rake your brain to find out what was the greatest miracle you read about in your school texts. Neither need you worry that some new discovery has been made and reported in the papers and you failed to notice it. The greatest miracle I am going to tell you about is neither in the past nor in the future. It is here with us. The greatest miracle is that WE LIVE!

We are now put on ration. Of course there is nothing wrong with it. It is an index of our social consciousness. But the quality of the stuffs we are supplied beggars description. The rice and wheat supplied are so only in name. Indeed experts are agreed that the foodgrains we are given not only do not promote health but are definitely injurious—enough to undermine whatever poor health we have.

Leaving experts alone, our own commonsense tells us that the husk, paddy, mud, pebble, pieces of glass, fine charcoal grains, pins and even clips that get, or are, mixed up with our supply of goodgrains are not certainly nutritious. We swallow all these, knowingly or unknowingly. Our system adapts itself as best it can to the strange guests. It often injures itself in the process. But like a good housewife it suffers silently and tells no one about it. It sometimes happens that the protestations are loud and heard. So the doctor comes in and a few rupees go out. But that is all. In the normal course these strange elements that go into our bodies are enough to kill us. Stuffing these into our stomachs, we do not find ourselves dead in the Biblical language. We have miraculously turned into Hatha Yogis and manage to live, though we may scratch ourselves till we bleed or press the stomach at times so hard as to make the entire system turn inside out!

Even in times of peace, vegetables and fruits had been a luxury with many of us. Now that the war has made everything cost mere than double its normal value we are only able to look on them. Also, the requirements of the armed forces are taking away from the markets choice vegetables and fruits. Thus we enjoy vegetables and fruits from a distance. They are all out of the reach of us common men. The fate of those who take meals at the hotels is far worse. They never see these things.

We have heard it said that the lack of vegetables and fruits in our diet would torpedo our health. So the continued lack of vegetables and fruits for so long a time should have killed us outright and our cities converted into vast deserts. But we do live to cast hungry and helpless looks at the vegetables and fruits arrayed in small apologetic clusters!

Like true Progressives, we have had our clocks put ahead unlike the Fascist countries which have put the clocks back. For one thing, this has meant stuffing the stomach with things of a dubious character when it does not want them and denying the stomach of even these poisonous things when it clamours for them. We may be pleased that we are obliged to be thus cruel towards the poor organism. But our stomach seems to have assumed a stoical indifference towards our actions. It goes on working in its own way without staging any "sit-down" strike. It makes as many complaints as the dustbin. The dustbin is a permanent fixture in all weather. Even so has become our stomach. No doubt it gets bruised and battered. It often gets out of shape. But it discharges its duties all the same.

Also, this advanced time has put us all on a perpetual race with the clock. Literally we have become a nation of racers with the clock present in whatever direction we may look. Naturally, our aim is just to catch this train or that, this bus or that. And since our hearts are almost beating in unison with the hands of the clock, we are under the mortal fear that we might collapse if we failed to be at our places of work, at the factories or other places when the minute hand has reached a particular point.

Consequently we are always rushing about, pushing and jostling against one another to just catch the regular train or bus or tram. The rush and push that result are enough to kill one off. Ribs dig into our sides too uncomfortably. The battle between the people trying to get out and those trying to get in before the train or tram rushes off usually results in our ribs groaning painfully under a volume of pressure which even concrete cannot stand. But our ribs steady themselves and bear us along.

It is certainly by a miracle that we who, dreading more the idea of being late than death itself, race after moving trains, buses and trams and hoist ourselves on footboards or bumpers in varied precarious poses, do not fall off and get killed. For death lurks, in the words of a G.I.P Railway poster, not only near doorways but also in every action of ours as far as catching trains, buses and trams goes.

But the ordeal does not cease when you are inside the trains. Each railway carriage is verily a huge container of refuse and filth. It is a spittoon, lavatory, eating and sleeping place, all combined. On top of it all, every inch of available space is literally peopled. The air is thus already foul. And the floors of the carriages are virtual hotbeds of disease, scourges and death. But our people are so fastidious that they would not do anything by half. So, to cap it all, they puff at their favourite cigarettes, cigars or beedies and thus make their contribution towards making the air fouler still and surcharging the atmosphere with poison. Spending part of the day, which we have to, in such moving death wagons is enough to kill off the entire race. But we do live to storm the doors of the suburban railway carriages and run after moving trains every day.

When the case of the suburban trains is such, the position of those travellers who have to use cross country trains can well be imagined. But I should say that every carriage in these trains is a veritable Babel of tongues, people and luggage. Also they are small battlefields in their own way, where our military strategists can learn better strategy than they would ever be able to garner from acual theatres of war! It is really a miracle how the frail human frame finds itself complete and whole at the destination after sitting on the haunches through two or three sleepless battling nights and days and ignoring the calls of nature!

Talking of crowds, in every walk of life we find three or more persons where there was only one previously. People live in such a packed situation in our cities that one is led to sigh that even in packing herring more care is taken. Barring the physical discomforts involved in this packing, there is also a scientific factor closely allied with this. I do not know the exact figure. But I remember reading in my physiology textbook that a normal person would require a good volume of pure air, running into a few hundred cubic feet, to keep himself alive. Calculated on this basis, I wonder whether our cities have enough fresh air to go the full round. I am positive that on the basis of this physiological truth many thousands should be going without any oxygen and the air over us contains more of carbon dioxide than oxygen, so necessary for existence. In any case, the overcrowding in our cities should have substantially deprived us of the necessary oxygen and thus of all chances of living. But we do breathe and live.

Following closely on the heels of the above problem is the case of those unfortunate thousands who are cut off from their wives and families due to lack of accommodation. No one of them is ever hopeful of being lucky enough to live with their near and dear ones. This has necessitated running two equally costly establishments. So, financially, these persons have become dangerously brittle. Naturally, they have to deny themselves many of the essentials in life. And not a few are obliged to tighten their belts a little too hard. Deprived of the happy and contented atmosphere of the home, these thousands are feeling the heavy weight of the sense of futility and frustration sitting on their backs. They are groaning under extreme mental strain.

Surely there is no meaning in earning more than they ever expected when it is impossible to live happily with our own people. Man has become a mere earning machine. There is no purpose in such an existence. It is ridiculous to continue with such a life. These are the thoughts that flit through the minds of those who have not a home of their own in our crowded cities. No one sympathises with their plight. And no one can help them. They have become unwanted organisms. Their deaths would not be regretted. For their continued inability to find accommodation has made them appear mere drones in the eyes of their near and dear ones. And they themselves would welcome death. But life clings on to them like a leach!

But the desire to be away from all this maddening show becomes intense when we see the streets of our wealthy cities infested by the maimed, diseased, decrepit beggars and indescribable filth. Then the pictures from the war front and the stories in magazines and newspapers make us realise how cruel and brutal man could be in his dealings with his fellow-beings. The fear grips us that what is the fate of others could also be ours. The eternal thought then is: Is it our destiny to live in a dustbin that our world has become and watch living organisms being torn to shreds? Is there no escape from it all? At every step this thought dogs us. It pursues us wherever we go. The desire to quit everything seems then justified and meaningful. But the mystery is we take no action in that direction. We keep our heads about us and carry on as best we can.

Actually, we should have all gone mad long ago. For the blare of the gramophones and the screechings of the radio from our neighbours' houses, combined with the noises made by the countless other devilish machinery we have managed to install around us, should have had such a severe impact on our senses as to convert us all into a mere bundle of frayed nerves. In fact, the pressure exerted by the weight of all these noises put together should have been more than potential enough to have flattened us with the surface of the earth!

Are you not now convinced that the fact that WE LIVE, despite all factors ensuring death, is the greatest miracle?

Rich Prizes In Salvage Job

Treasure Under Sea

By MARK BLACK

The end of Hitlerism means the beginning of concentration on one of the biggest salvage jobs in world history!

Nearly 1,000 ships lie in less than 30 fathoms of water round the coasts of Britain. Apart from the value of metal from the actual vessels the cargoes are worth sums which together run into millions of pounds.

The great hunt for treasure sunk beneath the waves has been in progress throughout the war, but is now being developed not only around the shores of Britain but wherever, subject to requirements of the war in the Far East, it can be pursued.

The immediate demand during the past three or four years has been for steel. Scrap collected from wrecks is probably in higher demand than any other variety. In the normal way two tons of ore, two tons of coal, and a substantial amount of limestone are required to produce one ton of steel. Steel from salvaged vessels can obviously fill the bill. There is probably no steelworks in the country—in the Tyneside, South Wales, and the Midlands—that has not used large quantities of this scrap.

One of the outstanding instances of poetic justice of the war has already been provided by the work of salvage concerns. Steel and metal from salvaged ships was used extensively for making guns, shells, and tanks to help bring Germany to her knees.

The salvage section of one such concern has recovered approximately 250,000 tons of scrap metal from underwater recovery since 1940, in addition to engines, equipment and cargoes to the value of well over £1,000,000.

As a result of experience since the outbreak of war, apparatus used for salvage is now of enormous power and variety. The weather and surface conditions are still dominating factors, but once a wreck or sunken ship has been located it can generally be regarded as capable of being salvaged.

Underwater torches used for cutting through steel plates can generate heat under which metal flows like water. A ship ablaze from end to end is snuffed like a candle as she goes under, but these torches, burning in the icy depths, generate a temperature up to 8,000 degrees, and even divers working in thick mud have to use dark eye-masks.

Ropes up to 30 in. round are now used for raising sunken ships. One foot of a rope of this thickness weighs nearly 2 cwt.—a dozen feet weigh a ton. Such ropes will take a 150-ton pull.

The difficulties are not over when these ropes are hired. Bollards have to be built into salvage vessels so that they will not tear off by the roots when the strain comes. Amazing underwater jobs have to be done on the wreck, so that the cables shall not drag the sunken carcase to bits. Sometimes vessels lying bottom-up in deep water have to be righted down below before they can be raised.

Ships have been raised from more than 300 ft. under the surface. Modern diving equipment has made it possible for men to descent so far though the risk to injury is still great.

At 300 ft., or even much less, the pressure is such that moving a limb is about the same as to move at surface level if completely immersed in treacle. It is almost impossible to raise a hand to head height.

Divers are often troubled by fish. Near the surface no fish will approach a strange object. The deeper you go the more confident they become. At 60 ft. fish sometimes attack a diver. In warmer waters sharks can be dangerous. Most divers there carry knives with which to stab sharks. It is not safe to wound a shark under water, as the blood trail attracts others. It must be killed quickly, roped and sent to the ship above.

After the last war £5,000,000 in gold bars were raised from one wreck alone. £1,000,000 was raised from another ship lying 420 ft. below the surface.

Some rich prizes have gone down in this war, too. Apart from bullion ships, cargoes have been lost containing rare metals, diamonds, bauxite, and much rare and costly machinery.—"Western Mail and South Wales News".

On his appointment, the new manager of a bank was given much publicity, and photographs of him were reproduced in local newspapers. All were not printed attractively.

A depositor wandered in, walked up to the manager, produced one of the photographic reproductions, and asked, "Is this your picture?"

The manager assured him that it was.

"And are you the manager of this bank?"

The other admitted that he was.

"Well, give me my money" ordered the depositor.

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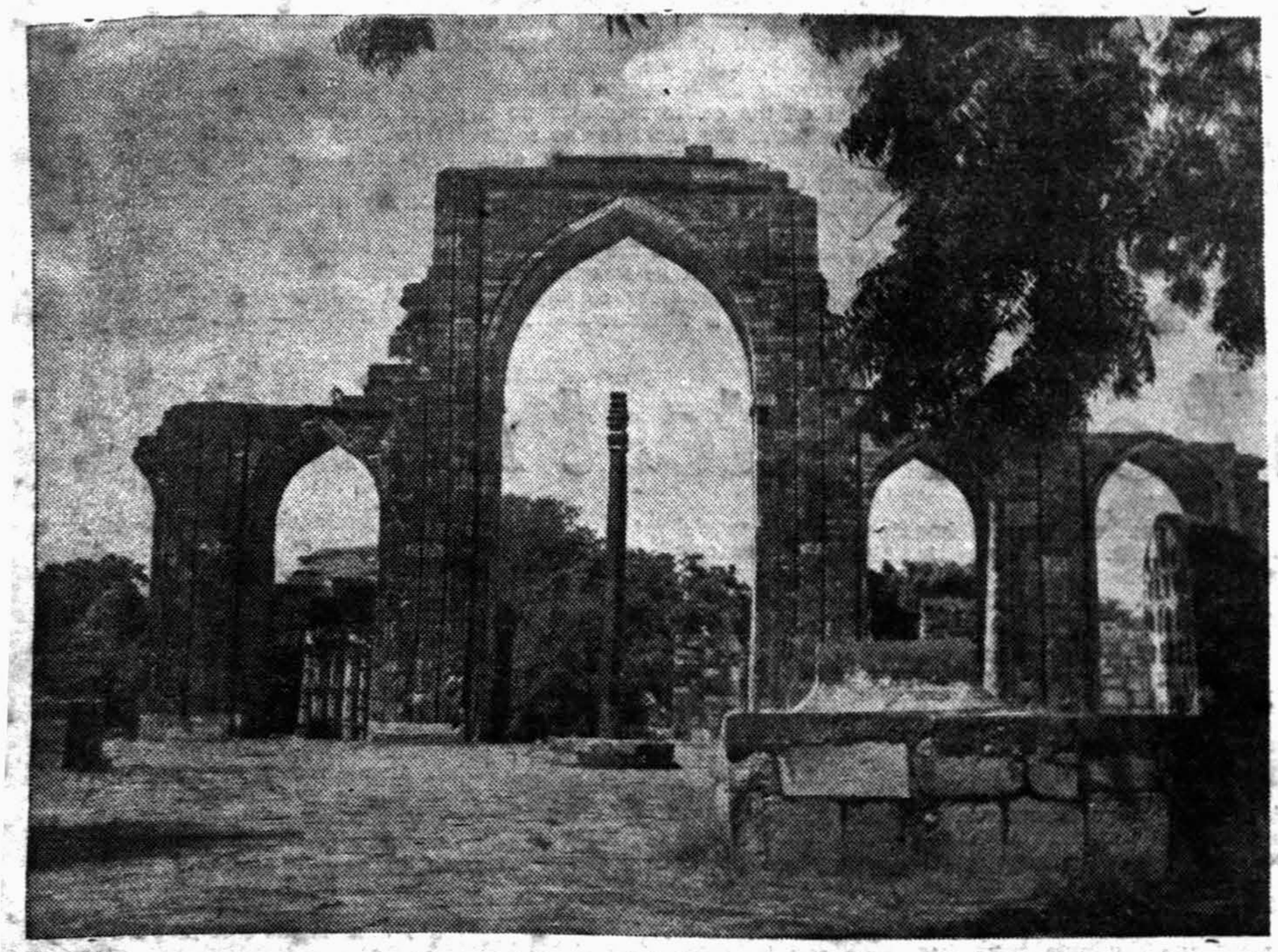
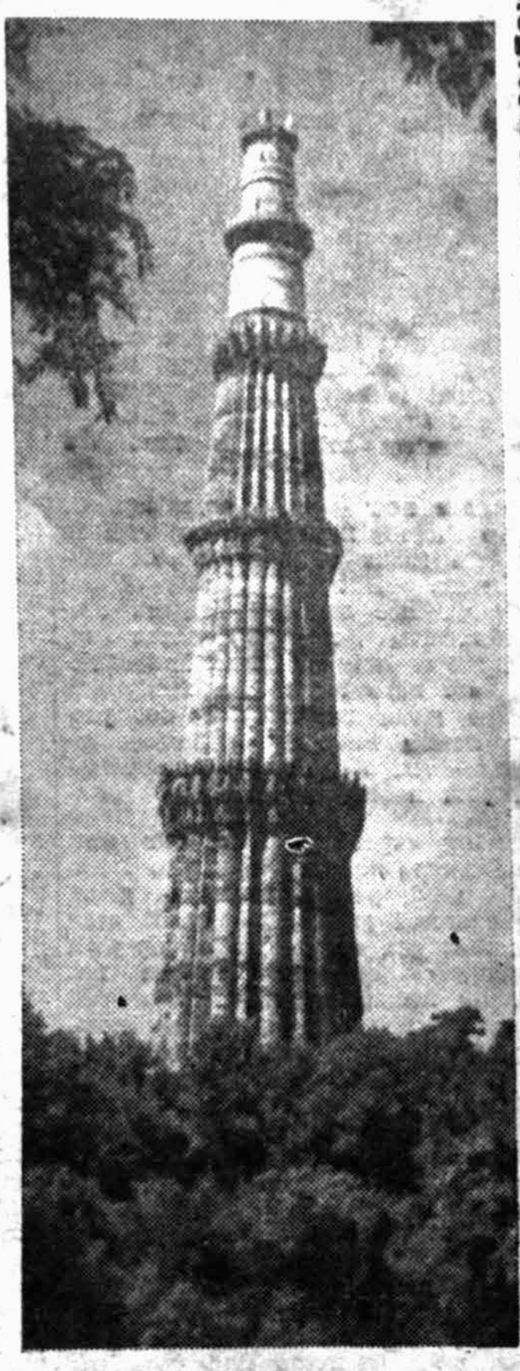
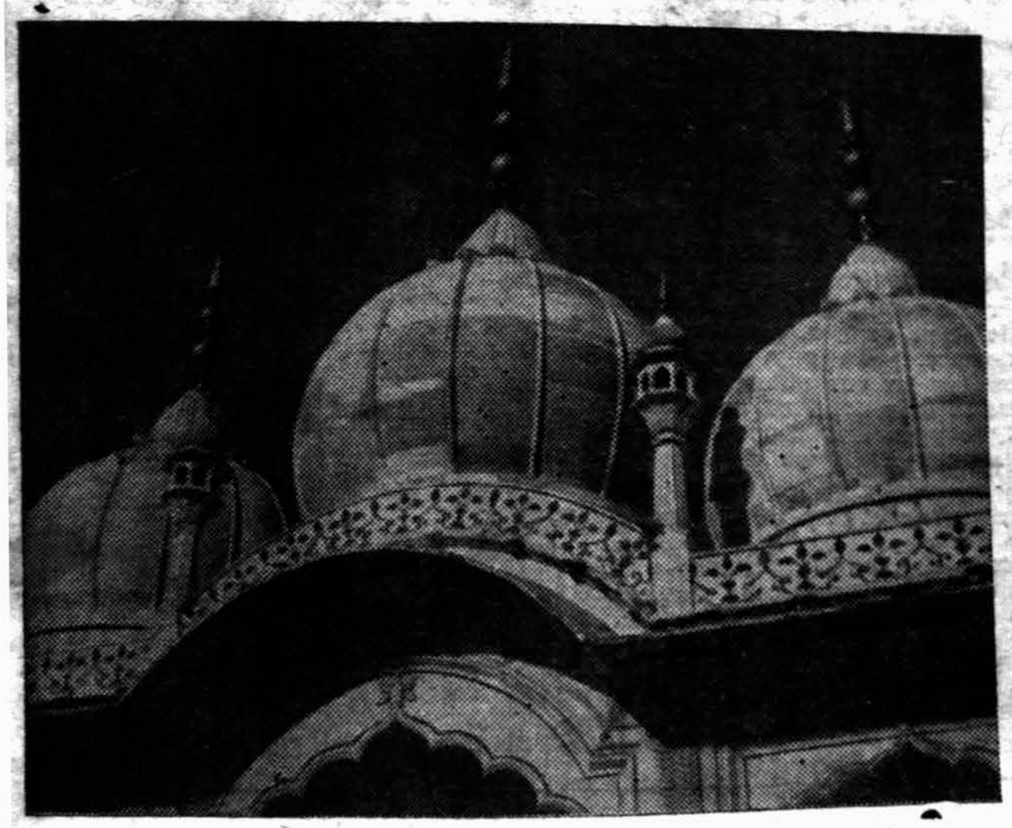
THE GLORY THAT WAS DELHI

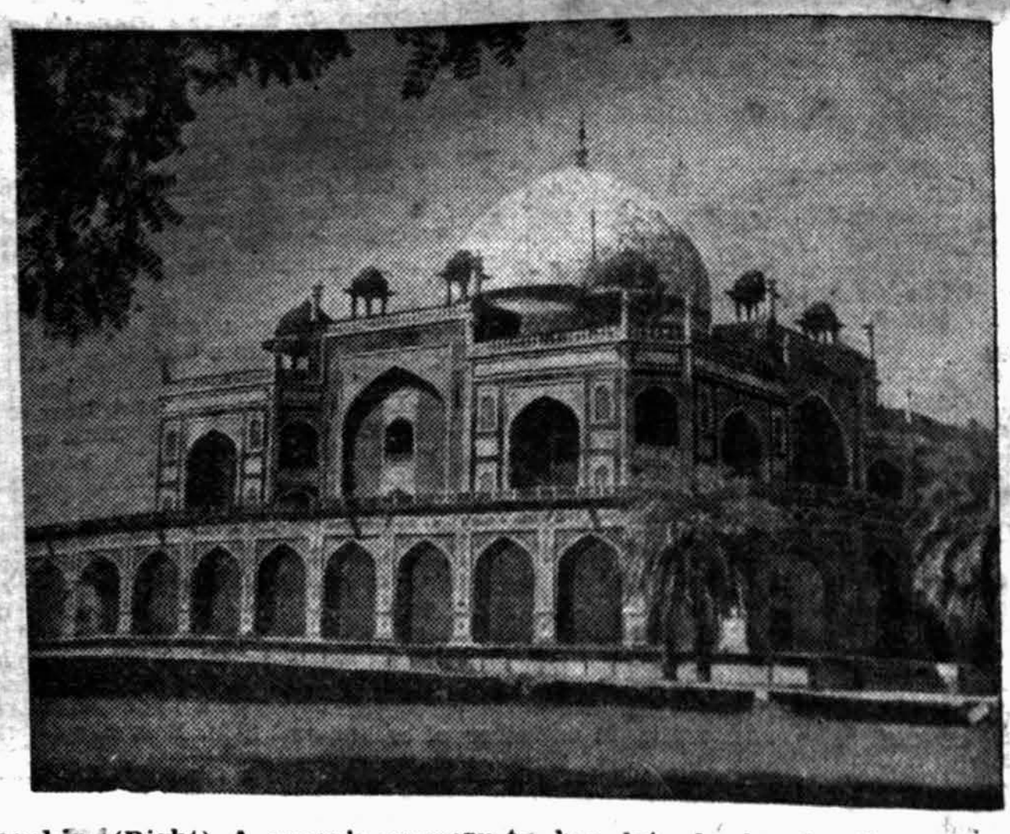
(Photos—N. Ramkrishna)



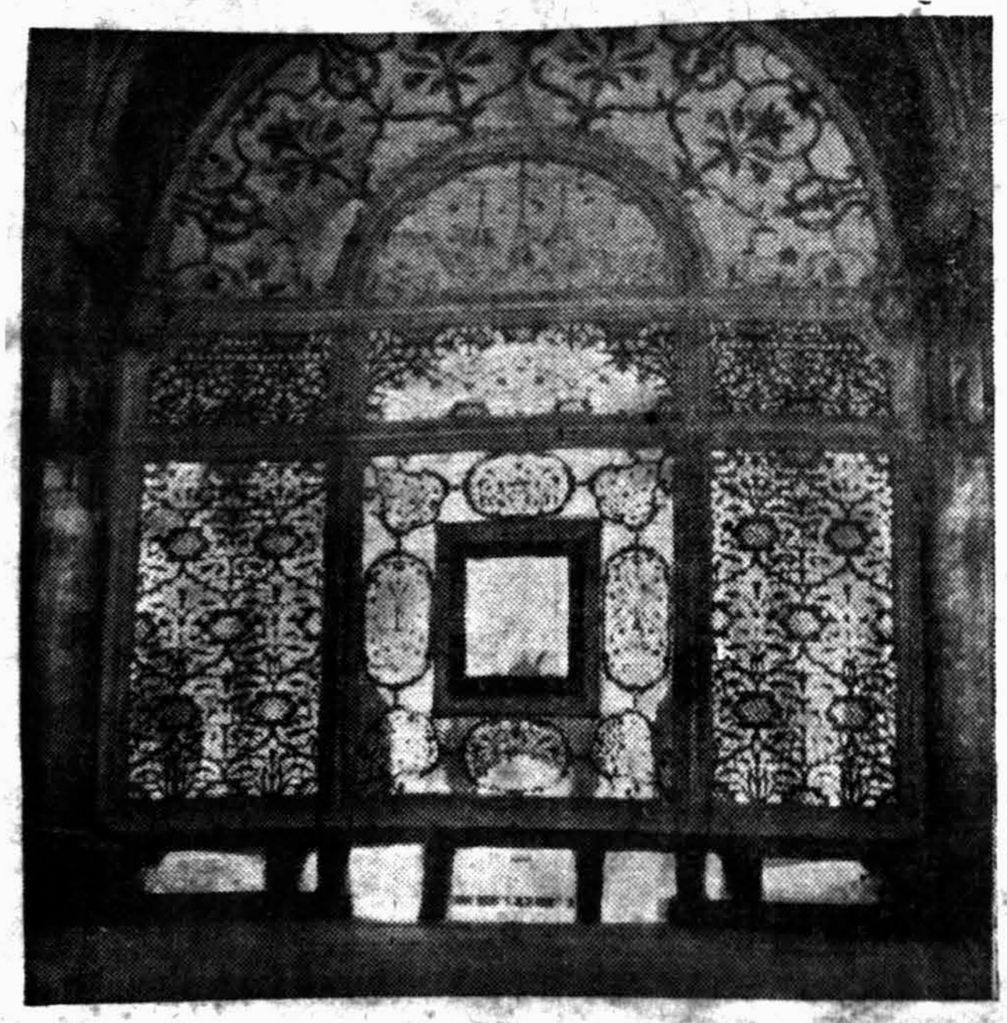


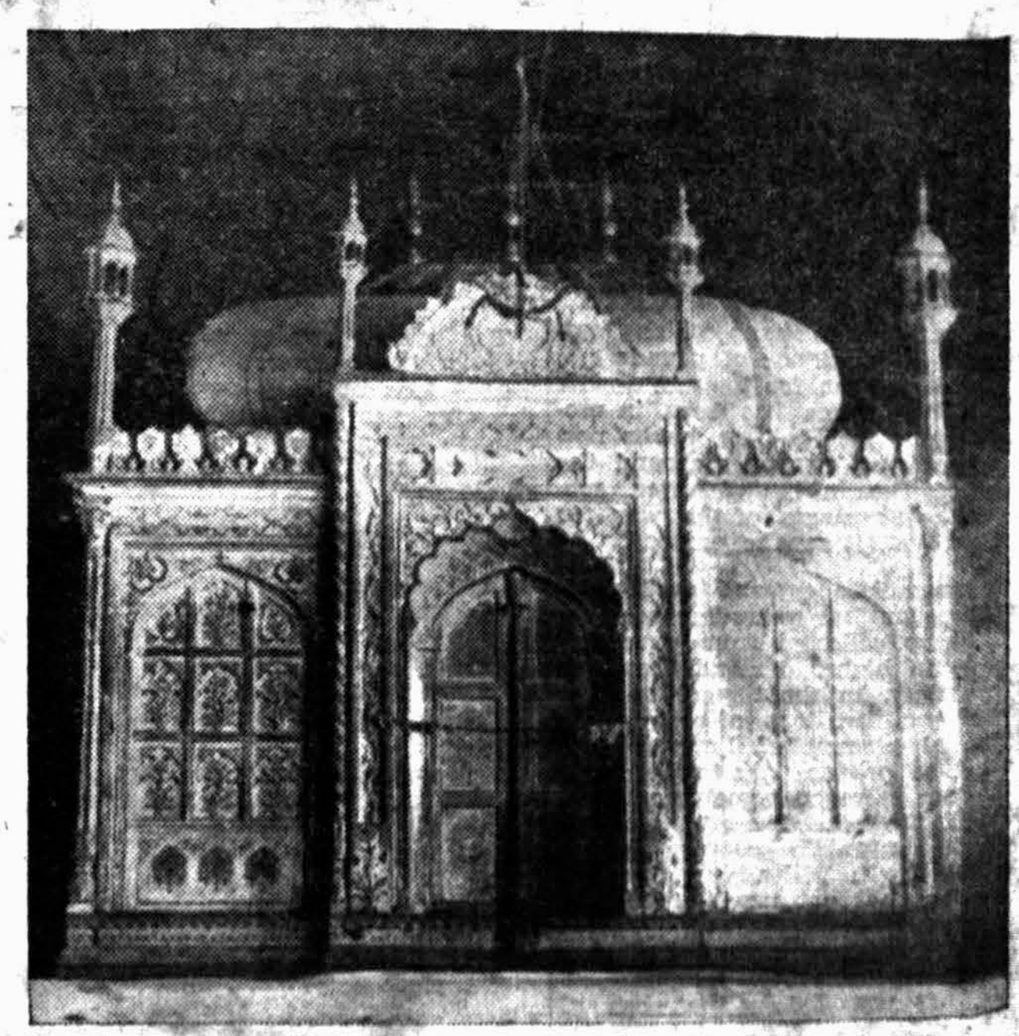
The famous Iron Pillar of Raja Deva is some 16 inches in diameter and 23 feet in height. Archaeologists date it back to 400 A. D., though even today it is absolutely free from rust. (Right) The Kutabminar rising above the famous Quwwatul-Islam Mosque founded in A.D. 1191. It rises to a height of 238 feet with five balconies within itself.





The outer domes of the Pearl Mosque showing the intricate workmanship. (Right) A queen's memory to her late husband, the tomb of Humayun stands some 2 or 3 miles away from the old fort.





The marble screen near the "Diwan-i-Khas" (Hall of Private Audience) with five intricate designs along with the Scales of Justice. (Right) The small richly carved marble room inside the Jumma Masjid containing "The Hair from the Prophet's beard."

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